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FURTHER COMMENTARY ON SALT II CONTROVERSY

Press Conference Held in Moscow

LD040924 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- President Reagan's announcement about the U.S. refusal to observe the interim agreement and the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) in the future means that the present American leadership embarked on the road of unilateral denunciation of commitments under major international legal documents which the U.S.S.R and the U.S. have observed on the basis of reciprocity, said Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow today.

An attempt has been made to upset military parity which serves as the basis for strategic stability, and to remove the existing limits on the arms race.

The arguments used by the White House to justify the motives for demolishing the foundation of the process of arms limitation and reduction fail to pass the test when confronted with facts. Doing nothing to reach new agreements, the U.S. is destroying the existing ones.

The United States, said the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., will not manage to achieve unilateral advantages. The Soviet Union will take the necessary measures to prevent the military-strategic parity from being upset.

Korionov Raps U.S. "Hawks"

PM031425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "The Wreckers"]

[Text] In Western Europe, Asia and other parts of the world, and in the United States itself there is mounting condemnation of the White House decision announced a few days ago about the de facto refusal of the United States to continue to abide by Soviet-American agreements of paramount importance for strategic offensive arms limitation -- the 1972 Interim Agreement [SALT I] and the 1979 SALT II agreement.

Under a barrage of sharp criticism, the administration's spokesmen are claiming that the U.S. Administration "has traveled one more mile" in the sphere of arms control. True, the administration has traveled another mile, however, in the wrong direction, in the direction of wrecking the very foundation of the process of limiting and reducing nuclear arsenals.

The President, Congressman E. Markey noted, "has effectively declared war on arms control." Senator A. Gore added: "Arms control is hanging by a thread." The head of the White House, the British FINANCIAL TIMES writes, "is definitively undermining the foundations of one of the main curbs on the arms race." Western observers are almost unanimous in their assessment that the "hawks" who have long been trying to wreck the Soviet-American agreements that to a certain extent restrain the most dangerous type of arms race have gained the upper hand in Washington.

While certain administration officials are trying to assure people that the United States will finally withdraw from SALT II only in, say, fall or toward the end of the year. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger is saying that the United States "is no longer bound" by SALT II.

However, it is not only a question of the fate of the aforementioned document. The "hawks'" plan go much further than that. They regard the abandonment of SALT II as a major step toward wrecking everything positive that has been achieved with great difficulty in the cause of normalizing Soviet-American relations in past years. Some far-sighted people in the United States are warning that the administration has set its sights not only on SALT II but also the 1972 ABM Treaty.

These are all dangerous symptoms. Essentially it is a question of attempts to poison the general atmosphere in Soviet-American relations to such an extent as to render the continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue at the summit level impossible.

The forces that seek to preserve peace and curb the arms race cannot but draw the appropriate conclusions from the actions of the Washington administration.

Kornilov Sees Danger

LD031428 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

President Reagan's decision to break out of the SALT-2 treaty is the most serious blunder made over the entire period of his stay in the White House. This has been stated by Senator Edward Kennedy, a prominent U.S. public figure, in a speech in the Senate. Mr Kennedy's statement is consonant with pronouncements by many other sober-minded political figures of the West, and with the opinions of prominent scientists, authoritative military experts, and members of the public at large of various countries, including that of the USA. And there can be no other estimate of Washington's actions.

What is in actual fact the essence of the U.S. President's recent statement on a virtual refusal to be bound by the SALT agreements in the future? The essence is that the strategic offensive arms' ceilings set by the agreements no longer suit those U.S. circles which count on force, and steer matters towards a further build-up of U.S. military might. Washington seeks to remove the 'hindrances'. Such is the 'logic' of militarist policy.

The U.S. President's decision signifies that the U.S. leadership has gone to an exceptionally dangerous measure in the cause of destroying the treaty system which restrains the nuclear arms race and thereby brings about conditions for the conclusion of new agreements. The U.S. decision signifies that the U.S. Administration is openly proclaiming a course towards full implementation of a nuclear arms build-up programme adopted by it.

Commenting on Washington's militarist action, many observers and press media emphasise that it fully fits into the framework of the U.S. global foreign policy. And this is really so. In December 1984 U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared on the pages of a New York monthly, "AMERICAN PIGEON MAGAZINE," that nuclear war was unwinnable and it should not be started. Such were the words but what is the real policy of Washington and what is its reply to the Soviet peace initiatives? In response to the call for preventing a transfer of the arms race to outer space, and for turning the near-earth space into an arena of peaceful and mutually beneficial scientific cooperation, Washington replied with a speeded-up preparation for 'star wars'. In response to the proposal to ban nuclear weapon testing, Washington replied with new nuclear tests in Nevada. In response to the calls for a ban on barbarous chemical weapons, Washington replied with sanctioning the production of a new-generation of chemical weapon -- the binary round.

The purpose of those actions is the same: At all costs, by all means to upset the established military-strategic parity in the world for the purpose of dictating U.S. will to sovereign countries and peoples upon getting a nuclear space sword, the longer and sharper the better. The leader of U.S. Communists, Gus Hall, points out that the country has never had an administration which would so actively pursue an aggressive imperialist policy as the present one.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot and will not watch indifferently how the United States feverishly replenishes its already packed-to-capacity military arsenals with new and new types and systems of destructive weapons, and upsets the reached agreements and accords. Our country has always found -- and undoubtedly will continue to find -- an effective reply to any challenge on the part of those who would like to test once again our military and technological capabilities.

But the line towards competing against each other in the production of tools of destruction and death, pushing the world closer and closer to the abyss of a nuclear conflagration is not our choice. That line runs counter to common sense and gives rise to mounting counteraction by all peace-loving countries and all peoples that are aware of the stern realities of the nuclear age. The world has become too small and too brittle for wars and any kind of 'stratagems of power politics'. The people unanimously demand that the militarists be stopped, and that a turn to real steps to curb the arms race be secured.

Ambassador to UK Comments

LD031338 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1255 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By Tom McMullan, PA political staff]

[Text] The Soviet ambassador, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, in London today repeated before British television cameras and journalists Soviet anger at President Reagan's threat to break the SALT 2 agreement which limits the strategic nuclear weapons held by the two superpowers.

He renewed the Soviet appeal to Britain to use her influence with the U.S. to prevent President Reagan going ahead with his threat by the end of the year. New political thinking was needed, he said.

Observers noted that, despite the expressions of anger, the ambassador did not rule out a summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and listed subjects on which there might be scope for agreement.

Mr Zamyatin said at a press conference that Britain and the Soviet Union had "a very good experience of cooperation." He recalled the trilateral talks between 1977 and 1980 on the ban on nuclear tests when a number of agreements were signed.

He said: "The situation in the world is so complicated and tense it requires new political approaches, new political thinking and new efforts in order to curb the arms race. We think that Great Britain has its own point of view on many international issues and problems."

Britain was probably aware to a greater extent than any other country of the U.S. position on major international issues. Cooperation by the British would be very much appreciated by the international community, "whether this helped to achieve compliance with existing treaties on arms control or curbed the arms race."

The ambassador said he had discussed yesterday with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe the possible visit to London of Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze. They had not fixed a date, but talked of a visit in the middle or end of July.

He denied the Soviet Union had breached the provisions of the SALT 2 agreement. If the Americans breached the agreement, the Soviet Union would consider herself free from obligations and would not allow the undermining of military strategic parity. "The USSR will provide reliable security to socialist states," he said.

At any summit between Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan there should be measures which would strengthen international security and lead to a curb on the arms race. The ambassador indicated that a summit need not be confined only to nuclear issues. He said: "We would put forward major proposals concerning the reduction of conventional weapons and forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

"These proposals would be detailed and comprehensive. If we could agree on these questions, that would be a very good beginning for the summit.

"We do not see the second summit with the U.S. President as a forum where we can agree on all the problems.

"There is a possibility of agreeing on a ban on nuclear tests. We can agree on chemical weapons. We can agree on confidence-building measures. We can easily agree on the question of intermediate nuclear missiles."

Views Violations

LD031925 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] London June 3 TASS -- A briefing for representatives of the British mass media was held at the Soviet Embassy here. The attention of journalists was drawn to the May 31 Soviet Government statement in connection with the actual refusal of the United States to abide in future by the Soviet-American treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

When questions were answered at the briefing it was stressed that this step by Washington unambiguously characterises the American foreign policy as being directed at further intensifying the arms race, militarising outer space and aggravating international tension. The present American leadership has taken an exceptionally dangerous measure in the direction of destroying the treaty system that restricts the nuclear arms race and thereby creates conditions for concluding new accords. The attempts of the United States to justify this course by references to some "violations" of existing agreements by the Soviet Union were refuted as totally groundless at the briefing. The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that a continued observance on a mutual basis of the commitments stipulated by the agreements would be of substantial importance for maintaining the strategic balance and strengthening security.

It was stressed at the same time that the Soviet Government will not watch impassively as the United States wrecks the system of agreements reached in the field of limiting strategic offensive arms. The American side will not succeed in achieving military advantages for itself at the expense of others.

It was noted at the briefing that Britain -- and the Soviet Union has accumulated good experience of cooperation with it, in particular at the tripartite talks on prohibiting nuclear tests -- could play an important role in efforts directed at curbing the arms race.

EDITORIAL ASSAILS U.S. NUCLEAR TESTING INTENTIONS

PM031543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "From a Position of Recklessness; How Washington Explains the Desire to Continue Nuclear Tests"]

[Text] It was 30 years ago, in June 1956, when the USSR Supreme Soviet issued a statement that noted the following: The Western powers negative attitude toward the Soviet Union's constructive proposals aimed at the liquidation of the nuclear threat to mankind "will not deter the Soviet Union in its struggle for a complete ban on atomic weapons and for the urgent termination of thermonuclear weapons tests as a first step along this path." It is due to opposition by the West, and primarily the United States, that this task even today appears on the agenda of international life. Furthermore, the need for its swiftest possible solution today is incalculably greater than 3 decades ago. This why the USSR's stance, outlined with utmost clarity in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and enshrined in the CPSU Program, is to attain "the stage-by-stage implementation of a complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century by way of terminating the tests and production of all their varieties." Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union actively and consistently advocates the termination of nuclear tests. The latest confirmation of this is contained in the Soviet Union's recent decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August.

What is the West doing? How did the United States respond to this decision? On 21 May, the Pentagon conducted yet another nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site, the 4th officially announced test of 1986 and the 11th since the Soviet moratorium was announced, and the 650th since 1951. This, and other similar actions, need no extensive interpretations. The White House openly expresses unwillingness to join the Soviet moratorium and displays an intention to continue nuclear tests.

Today it can be confidently asserted that a belief has developed and is strengthening among the international community as a whole that the termination of nuclear tests is a practical step toward the liquidation of nuclear arms and, moreover, does not lead to the undermining of anyone's security. The people can draw closer to the cherished goal only if our example is also followed by the other nuclear powers, primarily the United States. Washington, however, refuses to accept Moscow's invitation for a joint approach toward a nuclear-free future.

What is it that encourages the White House to reject the hand extended to it? Why is it that explosions thunder time and time again in the Nevada desert, reducing the people's hopes to ashes? The U.S. Administration justifies its stance by the following selection of deductions: Nuclear arsenals are needed by the United States as "means of deterrence against the enemy," nuclear weapons must be constantly checked in order to maintain the "reliability and effectiveness" of these "means of deterrence," and such checking is possible only by conducting nuclear explosions.

K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, outlined this "concept" with exhaustive bluntness. "We hope," he declared, "to reduce nuclear arms, we hope to conclude accords and develop technology that could change the prevailing situation to a greater or lesser extent. To this point, however, such changes have not occurred, and an imperative need for deterrence exists as before. In order to ensure the reliability and effectiveness of our means of deterrence it is necessary to conduct tests of the weapons that constitute these means. Tests are necessary to ensure deterrence."

Let us leave to the director's conscience the claim that he hopes to reduce nuclear arms. It does not in the least correspond with Washington's practical policy.

The United States, with its actions, destroys people's hopes that accords on curbing the nuclear race can be reached. However, this is not the only issue. Let us examine more carefully the term "deterrence" with which Adelman is juggling.

The White House has its own interpretation of this concept. The same interpretation was given in National Security Council Memorandum 68, which was ratified by H. Truman back in his days as U.S. President. This is what this document says: "Under the deterrence concept, it is seen as vitally necessary to maintain a strong military position... Without the basis of superior military strength in a state of combat readiness and able to be rapidly mobilized, the deterrence policy, which to all intents and purposes is a policy of planned and gradual coercion, will be nothing but a policy of bluff." In other words: The U.S. concept of "deterrence" is aimed at creating military superiority over the USSR, which would allow the United States to pursue a "policy of gradual and planned coercion" against our country and the entire world. Washington does not envision a "deterrence policy" without its nuclear arms. While this political course is a categorical imperative for the U.S. Administration, the White House does not want to hear about the elimination of nuclear arms that the Soviet Union is calling for and is prepared to undertake.

An analysis of the other "arguments" adduced by the U.S. side to justify its refusal to join in the Soviet moratorium only emphasizes Washington's bad faith in its approach to the most important problem of the day.

For instance, the White House puts forward the "verification (kontrol) problem" again and again. Is verification (kontrol) of the observance of accords necessary? Of course it is. Perhaps the Soviet Union needs it even more than the United States. The facts attest to repeated cases of the U. S. side exceeding the limit for its tests of nuclear charges, a limit that was laid down by the treaties on underground nuclear weapons and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (these treaties, signed in 1974 and 1976 respectively, have still not been ratified by the United States, thereby thwarting the measures envisaged by these documents aimed at improving the sides' confidence in the precise implementation of accords). Instances of U.S. violations of the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outerspace, and under water, when radioactive material was scattered beyond U.S. national territory as a result of underground nuclear explosions are also well known.

In light of these facts it is obvious that the Soviet Union is interested in reliable verification [kontrol] of accords, no less than the United States at any rate. But Washington is pretending that it knows absolutly nothing about this Soviet position.

No less "convincing" is the thesis put forward by G. Shultz opposing a U.S. moratorium on nuclear explosions. The U.S. secretary of state, explaining to congressmen the reasons for refusing to introduce a moratorium, stated that it would be unrealistic "while there are no agreements on fundamental reductions to nuclear arsenals." Yes, there really are no such agreements yet. But, first, the explosions intended to modernize and upgrade nuclear arsenals not only do not promote the conclusion of such agreements but put more and more obstacles in the way. Second, the(ending) of nuclear tests -- since it freezes the qualitative parameters of nuclear arms -- would only promote reaching accords on fundamental reductions to nuclear arsenals. This is precisely what the United States does not want, gambling on achieveing nuclear missile omnipotence. This is borne out by the decision made in Washington essentially to abandon SALT II, a step that has been assessed in the world and in the Soviet Government statement published a few days ago as provocative.

Hiding the blatantly aggressive nature of its policy behind the term "deterrence," whose true meaning has been concealed from the broad circles of the Western public, Washington is counting on the fact that the world will also understand the thesis on holding nuclear tests as a means of "ensuring the reliability and effectiveness of the means of deterrence." But what "reliability" and effectiveness is that?

The United States pretends that only those kinds and types of armaments already in the nuclear arsenals are subject to "reliability and effectiveness" tests. But their combat readiness has already been established with a sufficient degree of reliability in tests held in the past. Specialists are convinced that nuclear test explosions are not necessary to verify the reliability of a nuclear weapon. Reliability can be established, Western experts claim, by testing the nonnuclear components of nuclear weapons.

Explosions conducted with the aim of modernizing existing nuclear armaments and creating new, more sophisticated and more destructive forms are another matter. The facts demonstrate that Washington's desire to retain its "right" to conduct nuclear explosions is aimed precisely at the qualitative reequipment of its nuclear arsenals, not at "verifying reliability." In this connection the U.S. press has reported that the Pentagon intends to use the more than 15 explosions planned for this year to test new nuclear warheads for MX ICBM's, B-61 tactical bombs and B-83 strategic bombs, 8-inch and 155-mm nuclear artillery shells, warheads for Midgetman missiles and submarine-based Trident-2 missiles, new nuclear depth charges, nuclear antiaircraft missiles based on SM-2 ships, SRAM-2 short-range air to surface nuclear missiles, and so on and so forth. By no means least in this program is the place occupied by space-strike armaments, that new element intended to transform the present U.S. nuclear "triad" into a "quartet." There is no doubt that ending nuclear tests is a clear obstacle to all these preparations for Armageddon. For the people of the world, including the American people, of course, that would undoubtedly be a boon. But it is not "boon for mankind that the White House is thinking about now -- rather, it is a "policy of planned and gradual coercion" based on "superior military strength." That is how Washington understands "deterrence," incapable as it is of abandoning the concept formulated by U.S. strategists approximately 35 years ago.

But it is not the middle of the 20th century that is before us now: Rather, we are on the threshhold of the 3d millennium. And to try to act "from a position of strength" is a venture as futile as it is dangerous. The present level of the military-strategic balance between the opposing sides is approaching a critical point and the continuation of the nuclear arms race, for which Washington is striving, merely thickens the clouds of the nuclear catastrophe threatening the planet.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the doctrine of "deterrence" ["sderzhivaniye"] or "intimidation" ["ustrasheniye"] preached in the United States merely spurs on the arms race that may sooner or later get out of control. There is still time to prevent that. The moratorium on nuclear tests could be the departure point to a secure future for mankind if the United States finally recognizes the futility and dangerousness of pursuing nuclear superiority.

The Soviet Union will not hold matters up. The proposal for a meeting between the USSR and the U.S. leaders in any European state's capital or in Hiroshima to reach an understanding on the cessation of nuclear explosions and on banning nuclear tests remains in force. Just as the Soviet people's will to prevent a thermonuclear conflagration on earth remains indestructible.

COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT CW STATEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 May carries in its First Edition on page 1 a report on the Soviet Government statement on chemical weapons. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Statement by the Soviet Government" has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published in the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 9, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: In recent days, NATO military bodies made decisions sanctioning (omitting reference to Military Planning Committee);

Paragraph two, line three in PRAVDA reads: and unconditionally destroyed. (changing "eliminated" to "destroyed:);

Paragraph five, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: some NATO countries, and in particular the FRG, are acting in a completely different direction in practice. (rewording reference to FRG);

Page AA 10 Paragraph two, lines three and four in PRAVDA read: of the North Atlantic bloc and all European countries to (rewording);

In the same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: People must say "no" to binary and any other chemical (rewording).

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON WORLDWIDE ARMS TALKS

Space Weapons Group in Geneva

LD031121 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva June 3 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space weapons has been held here within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons.

Bonn Forum Ends

PM040835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Grishin dispatch: "Strengthening the Edifice of Detente"]

[Text] Bonn -- The Sixth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe [CSCE], in which delegations from the parliamentary groups of 29 countries participated, has finished work in the capital on the Rhine. The Soviet delegation, headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, was comprised of USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.T. Stepanov, V.S. Makarenko, T.N. Bokareva, and A.V. Koop.

For 6 days in the Bundestag there was a lively exchange of opinions on what contributions could be made by parliamentarians to strengthening universal detente and further implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Despite differences in political convictions the speeches of the overwhelming majority of the delegates mentioned the absolute need to prevent a war -- nuclear or conventional -- and revive the spirit of detente. The conclusion that 1986 -- International Year of Peace -- has been marked by a radical shift in the implementation of a comprehensive disarmament program was equally unanimous.

In the concluding resolution the conference participants called on governments and parliaments to do everything possible to curb the arms race, and nuclear tests, and prevent the militarization of space. The document expresses the hope that the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will soon end with the adoption of a meaningful final document that will be presented to the Vienna conference. The parliamentarians advocated that the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the CSCE would be held at foreign minister level. This would demonstrate its importance for further developing the detente process.

The interparliamentary forum stressed the need to urgently eliminate seats of tension in the world. In this connection the conference participants consider it important to take positive steps aimed at strengthening stability in the Mediterranean -- a region whose security is closely linked with European and world security as a whole. To that end it is necessary to eradicate the causes of tension that have emerged as a result of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and the interventionist U.S. intrigues against Libya.

Examining the questions of cooperation in the sphere of economics, science, technology, and the environment, the parliamentatians resolutely condemned all forms of protectionist, discriminatory, and restrictive practices in trade among the countries. They stated their conviction that the existing reduction in military spending and the removal of the threat of war would promote the resolution of global socioeconomic problems. The conference welcomed the resumption of dialogue between the CEMA and the EEC, believing that the establishment of official relations between these two organizations would be mutually advantageous and would lead to an expansion of European cooperation.

The forum participants discussed ways of improving nuclear power safety by expanding international cooperation and strengthening the IAEA's role. They advocated the convening of a conference on the questions of nuclear safety with a view to drawing up international agreements on exchanging information on AES accidents and providing aid in emergencies.

The interparliamentary conference, which has now been held for the sixth time, demonstrated parliamentarians' desire to make new efforts to make detente an effective, viable, and all-embracing process in international relations. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the Helsinki Final Act is a unique multilateral instrument for ensuring security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

TASS on Prospects of Progress

LD031153 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Arming instead of development or disarmament for development? This is how the question stands now in view of a prospect for the convocation of an international conference this summer on interconnection between disarmament and development. It must be recalled that a decision to call such a conference was unanimously taken at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly in December last year. In accordance with that decision, the conference is to consider a wide range of matters concerning the adverse effect which the on-going arms race and the growth of military expenditures have on the socio-economic situation in the world. The conference is also to set about looking for ways to release additional resources for creative purposes, particularly those in the interests of the developing countries, resultant of the implementation of disarmament measures.

A special committee began preparations for the conference and has done by now a certain amount of work in this direction.

There is no doubt that an all-round discussion at a high political level of the adverse effects of the arms race, and the problem of switching over for creative purposes the huge funds, which are now being spent on military programmes, would serve the interests of the whole of mankind, of all peoples that strive to solve their socio-economic problems. It was not fortuitous that the convocation and goals of the conference were welcomed at the April session of the Coordinating Bureau by the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Delhi.

They urged all countries to take part in the international conference and to contribute to its being a success.

The foreign ministers pointed out its being of particular importance to find ways to rectify the existing situation when hundreds of billions of dollars, which is equivalent to approximately $1.5 million per minute, are spent every year on weapons, which is in sharp contrast to poverty and, in some cases, to abject poverty in which two thirds of the world's population live. The participants in the session in Delhi also expressed conviction that the economic and social consequences of the arms race hampered the establishment of a new economic order.

However, the U.S. Administration, which is going ahead with building up nuclear arsenals and preparing for 'star wars', perceived danger to the U.S. adventuristic militarist course in the convocation of the conference. Washington got frightened with the very prospect that the spiraling up of the arms race by the United States and the attempt at frustrating a political dialogue and talks on disarmament by the USA would be strongly criticised at the forum. Then, Washington decided to sabotage the work of the Preparatory Committee. In April the United States officially stated its refusal to attend the conference. Such a stand cannot be interpreted otherwise than an overt unwillingness of Washington to consider and tackle the problem of disarmament in a constructive spirit and to contribute to overcoming the difficulties which are being experienced by the developing countries.

Under Washington's pressure, Western countries, too, began to show an obvious unwillingness to engage in coordinating a draft final document of the conference within the framework of the preparatory committee. Some of them even came forward with a proposal to postpone the convocation of the conference 'in view of the revealed differences.' But differences in approaches to the problem which was formulated at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, cannot and should not become a ground or a cause for renouncing a search for mutually acceptable solutions. The conference, for which the international community declared unanimously, should be convened as scheduled in order to give an impulse to active steps to end the arms race, to reduce arms, to cut down military expenditures, and to use the fruits of work exclusely for creative purposes and for a solution to global problems which become aggravated.

It is believed in the Soviet Union that the militarism-imposed principle of arming instead of development should be replaced by an oppositive order of things: disarmament for development. It is necessary to secure that every measure aimed at limiting and reducing arms, and every step along the lines of freeing the world from nuclear and other weapons should not only bring more security to the peoples but should also make it possible to allocate more funds to improve people's living conditions.

IZVESTIYA Reports Lomeyko Remarks

PM031149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] There was a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 27 May on current problems of international relations. It was addressed by V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Section, who drew attention to the new Soviet initiative expounded by M.S. Gorbachev at his meeting with British parliamentarians. In connection with the conference of experts from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe countries that has ended in Bern, it was noted that at the last moment the U.S. delegation blocked the adoption of a final document elaborated on the basis of protracted consultation and compromises among all the participants.

This act can only be seen as a further illustration of the U.S. unceremonious and crude attitude toward the Europeans' needs and an attempt to undermine the all-European process.

In reply to questions about the work of the Stockholm conference, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that there is every chance of a successful completion of the first stage of this most important international forum provided there is a mutual desire on the part of the sides to achieve accords. This desire exists on the socialist side. This is evidence, in particular, by the socialist countries' specific, constructive proposals in all spheres of the conference's activity and their vigorous search for solutions to unresolved problems. But the United States and some of its allies are continuing, on various farfetched pretexts, to hinder the elaboration of mutually acceptable accords.

In the present situation the success or failure of the Stockholm conference is the willingness to seek -- not in words, but in deeds -- to reduce the danger of war on our continent. This is also essential for the new all-European meeting in Vienna that could decide to switch to the second phase of the conference, devoted to disarmament in Europe, which would contribute to the development of the Helsinki process in all spheres.

REPORTAGE ON INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS CONFERENCE IN COLOGNE

Discuss Chernobyl

LD301601 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Cologne May 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy:

The 6th World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) is continuing its work here.

Physicians and other health workers from more than fifty countries, and numerous guests, who arrived in this major industrial and cultural centre of the Federal Republic of Germany, started debates on concrete and urgent topics concerned with the further invigoration of their campaign for the prevention of nuclear war.

The art of physicians will be totally irrelevant and any means of medicine ineffective in case of a thermonuclear catastrophe to which mankind is being pushed by aggressive U.S. and NATO circles.

That is why the chief task of the IPPNW movement is to campaign vigorously against the mounting threat of nuclear war, for ridding mankind of nuclear armaments.

This idea keynoted most of the speeches made by the delegates to the congress.

The delegates expressed their profound concern over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Their statements expressed understanding of the misfortune that struck the USSR, and respect for the Soviet people, including Soviet physicians for their selfless work on resolving the complicated and diverse tasks of overcoming the consequences of the accident. The speakers expressed sincere sympathy and support.

That tragic event, said a statement of the IPPNW movement, unanimously adopted by the delegates, confirmed the correctness of the warning long since made by the movement: Medicine would be powerless even if only a few warheads exploded.

There was no nuclear explosion in Chernobyl, still all of Europe was affected. The news of the Chernobyl accident impelled members of the movement to step up their campaign against nuclear war with all means at their disposal.

Nuclear war would become the last tragedy, the statement said, reminding physicians all over the world of their professional duty to try to avert the great threat to very life on earth.

Reactionary press bodies in the Federal Republic sought to use the developments in Chernobyl to try and split the international movement of physicians.

The newspaper DIE WELT, a mouthpiece of the reactionary circles, prophesied "collapse" of the congress in connection with the Chernobyl accident.

Professor Bernard Lown (USA), co-president of the IPPNW, told the TASS correspondent that various views of the atomic power plant accident in the USSR were being made at the congress. "Despite that, the congress is a success."

Dr. Lown said it was necessary to counter any attempts to use the tragic event for anti-Soviet purposes. "Chernobyl is our common misfortune. That is why the demand for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and a call on the U.S. Administration to follow the USSR's example are so timely today."

The West German section of the IPPNW today submitted for consideration to the workshop "Atomic Energy" a document entitled "Time to Awaken". It appealed to the politicians to "apply maximum efforts for the immediate termination of nuclear weapon tests world-wide, and for the establishment of a zone in Europe that would be free of nuclear and chemical weapons. [no closing quotation marks as received]

A discussion on the role of journalists in preventing nuclear war was held today for the first time in the history of world congresses of the movement. Mass media representatives from the USSR, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Hungary and other countries took part.

During the interesting and sometimes keen debate, the journalists considered in detail the questions of responsibility of journalists and their contribution to the common cause of mankind -- that of preserving peace on earth.

Many people took part in the debate. Western journalists were asked many questions concerning their reluctance to devote more materials to the broadening anti-war movement, including the international movement of physicians.

Appeal Against Nuclear War

LD011449 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Cologne June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy reports:

The Sixth International Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement ended here today. The congress brought together more than 3,000 delegates and guests from over 50 countries.

The participants in the congress adopted an appeal to the Soviet and U.S. leadership, emphasizing the imperative need for the United States to join the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced by the Soviet Union, and also for conducting without delay talks on banning tests. The moratorium on nuclear blasts will bridle the driving force of the arms race, block the development of more and more sophisticated, accurate, compact and destabilizing first strike weapons, which it becomes increasingly more difficult to control.

The governments of the USSR and the United States, two powerful countries of the world, bear special responsibility to the entire mankind in the cause of banning nuclear tests -- the first step on the road to eliminating nuclear weapons from arsenals, the appeal says. To give concrete expression to your responsibility to the future generations and protect the health of the present generations, above all children, we call you to take the following steps:

-- To guarantee the allocation of resources for the immunization of all children on earth by the year 1990, which is the objective of the World Health Organization and the U.N. Childrens' Fund.

-- To earmark part of the funds released in the process of disarmament for health protection programmes in the interests of the children in the developing countries,

-- To exclude the development of space arms and to invest funds instead in the medical communication programme so as to make the achievements of medicine accessible to the whole of mankind.

The appeal says that it is within the capabilities of the Soviet Union and the United States to effect these measures. In the International Year of Peace these two countries can demonstrate that science and technology which follows it serve one goal solely, namely, to improve life on earth rather than threaten it with extinction.

A message to six leaders -- participants in the initiative of five continents -- supports their point of view as regards banning nuclear explosions. A mutual Soviet-U.S. moratorium, to which you called in your joint messages to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, is the measure of limiting aramaments on which the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement focussed all its attention last year, it says.

The concluding session of the international congress approved one more document -- a medical recipe of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. It says that on July 1, 1985, the members of this movement have come up with a medical recipe which makes it possible to do away with the most awesome threat to human health. They urgently called for announcing immediately a moratorium on all nuclear blasts as a first indispensable step towards reversing the nuclear arms race. The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War come up once again with this medical recipe and urge the governments of the United States and all other nuclear powers to join the USSR and announce a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. The positive aspects of this medical recipe for averting a nuclear war are obvious.

Addressing the concluding session, Academician Yevgeniy Chazov of the USSR, co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement, said: "The USSR and the United States, other Western and Eastern countries could use satellities to develop not a military system but a system which would enable any doctor in any country of the world to receive any information and consultation for the sake of saving human life. And which is the main thing, this will be an example of what the countries across the world can do if they pool their efforts in combatting diseases, hunger and illiteracy.

This will be our best answer to those who are keen on sowing emnity and hatred among us and going ahead in these conditions with the nuclear arms race. We cannot sit on our hands, we do not have the right to be silent."

The next international congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War will be held in Moscow next year.

Chernobyl Called 'Warning'

LD031732 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Existence of nuclear arsenals are incompatible with human life. Each person must comprehend this idea, said Professor Bernard Lown (USA), a co-president of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. He spoke at a press conference today in Moscow on the results of the Cologne congress of this movement, which has just ended and which was attended by 4,600 medics from 59 countries.

The Cologne meeting has shown that doctors attach special importance to the moral aspect of the nuclear danger, Lown went on to say, it is incomprehensible how it was possible to stockpile so much genocide weapons. They will make no distinction between grownups and children, sick and healthy people, will destroy all mankind, he pointed out.

Our actions are aimed at bringing the opinion of doctors about the deadly danger of the nuclear arms drive to the world public. The prohibition of nuclear tests is the main idea of the explanatory programme undertaken by our movement, Lown underlined. Following the FRG and the USSR, the movement's leaders will visit China and Japan. We shall go to Hiroshima, Lown said, which was the first victim of nuclear bombing where it is inscribed on the grave of the dead: "Sleep in peace, the error will not be repeated."

The Cologne congress issued a "prescription" for saving mankind whose essence is to stop immediately nuclear tests, noted Soviet Academician Gevgeniy Chazov, the second co-president of the movement. The task of peace advocates is to prod the U.S. Administration to join the Soviet nuclear tests moratorium.

The Chernobyl tragedy serves as a formidable warning of the nuclear danger, said Chazov. The explosion of steam with a radioactive release struck 299 people with radiation disease, 23 of them are dead. But we should remember that one megaton nuclear bomb alone can take the toll of at least 300,000 lives. In case of a nuclear war, destruction threatens every citizen of the world, and any medical assistance will be useless and totally ineffective.

The Cologne congress proposed an idea of holding regional symposiums of doctors: European -- in Madrid, Latin American -- in Havana, similar meetings will be held in Washington and New Zealand.

Chazov on Meetings

LD022337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1953 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TASS) -- The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" being put forward by the U.S. Administration will greatly increase the probability of nuclear conflict, said chairman of the Soviet Committee of the Physicians of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War movement Academician Gevgeniy Chazov.

Upon his return to Moscow today from Cologne (FRG) where the 6th Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War organization has ended, he gave an interview to the TASS correspondent at the steps of the plane.

The congress participants, the Soviet scientist said, stressed that according to the conclusions of specialists, a total nuclear war would mean the end of civilization. The explosion of charges of 10,000 megatons strength will immediately kill 1.15 billion people and injure 1.095 billion.

Radioactive fallout will provoke cancerous disease and genetic defects among millions of people. It will be centuries before the possibility emerges of the restoration of social and economic life.

The participants in the congress welcomed the Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions until 6 August, Gevenly Chazov said. If the American Administration joined the USSR's initiative, it would reliably impede the perfection of nuclear weapons because not one new model of weapons is accepted without testing the warhead that it will deliver to its target.

"That is why we consider that the main task of the peace champions is to induce the American Administration to join the Soviet moratorium," Yevgeniy Chazov concluded.

REPORTAGE ON SCIENTISTS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Dobrynin Conference Report

PM291100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Into the 21st Century Without Nuclear Weapons; All-Union Conference of Scientists" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The planet's inhabitants are now facing the question of war and peace in all its urgency because the might of the weapons stockpiled on earth has never before been so destructive and so threatening for mankind. Scientists are now particularly aware of the danger contained in the arsenals of nuclear weapons. A sincere desire to examine objectively the complex and dangerous situation in which mankind finds itself and a firm intention to strengthen the scientific flank of the antiwar movement unites the participants of the Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War, which opened in Moscow 27 May.

The conference presidium consists of leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, eminent scientists from abroad, and representatives of international scientific organizations.

The conference was opened by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This year, he said, which is the International Year of Peace, has been marked by major peace-loving initiatives and actions by the Soviet Union. The all-embracing program for international security put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress and later developed in statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee envisages the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the year 2000.

Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered an introductory speech to the participants in the scientists' antiwar forum. A reliable foundation for the preservation of peace, he said, can be provided only by real disarmament and universal security.

Technical systems, which constantly increase in complexity, cannot ensure military superiority and victory in a nuclear war, but they do shake strategic stability and increase the probability of mistakes, malfunctions, and errors fraught with uncontrollable and irreversible consequences. Mankind cannot remain a hostage to chance, and therefore the danger hanging over the world must be eliminated, and eliminated radically.

A report entitled "For a Nuclear-Free World by the 21st Century" was delivered by A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He conveyed to the participants in the conference a greeting from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wishes for fruitful work and success in all the activity of scientists aimed at creating a nuclear-free world, a world rid of the threat of nuclear war and freed from nuclear weapons.

Recently, the speaker said, M.S. Gorbachev has repeatedly addressed the question of the role and position of science and scientists in the cause of preserving peace and life itself on earth. The leadership of our party and our country highly values the contribution made by scientists not only to exploring nature's secrets, but also to joint efforts designed to protect mankind from the unwise use of the achievements of science, and particularly to the cause of preventing war.

Soviet people are profoundly gratified by the fact that our country was the initiator of a radical program to deliver the world from nuclear arms by the end of this century. The 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, the foreign policy initiatives formulated in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, and the USSR's proposals put forward after the congress -- all this, we believe, inspires people's hearts with new hope.

Our comprehensive plan offers an opportunity for the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world under strict international verification [kontrol]. Likewise for the elimination of chemical weapons, their stockpiles, and the industrial base for their production, as well as for a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of nonnuclear weapons based on new physical principles and closely resembling other types of mass destruction weapons in terms of their casualty-producing capability. Now these proposals have been supplemented by the proposal to reduce conventional arms and armed forces throughout the European zone, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The historic importance of the new Soviet proposals is obvious. These proposals are realistic because they do not pursue the objective of gaining any unilateral advantages for the Soviet Union, and they accord with the fundamental interests not only of our own country and our allies and friends, but also of the United States, the NATO countries, and people all over the world.

It is our profound belief that the nuclear arms race does not ensure international stability but, on the contrary, helps to constantly intensify the threat of nuclear conflict. This becomes particularly obvious if you consider the qualitative aspect of the arms race.

Rapid changes in military technology lead objectively to the emergence of weapons and systems that can render the verification [kontrol] of arms limitation and reduction unbelievably difficult, and even impossible. Furthermore, they create a completely different situation by inexorably reducing decisionmaking time, leaving more and more decisions to machines and equipment, and thus, step by step, depriving political leaders even of the right to deliberate, discuss, and ponder.

The "Strategic Defense Initiative" program being implemented by the Reagan administration, which is a graphic example of a senseless "flight into technology" in the hope of reviving the former American advantage, presents a great danger to peace and the stability of military-strategic equilibrium.

Today I would like to recall that a large group of Soviet scientists was among the first to provide a weighty analytical evaluation of the U.S. "star wars" program. The Soviet scientists' "Appeal to All Scientists in the World," published in April 1983, said: "In reality, the attempt to create [sozdaniye] so-called 'defensive weapons' against the other side's strategic nuclear forces, as announced by the U.S. President, will inevitably lead to the emergence of yet another element strengthening the U.S. 'first strike' potential." Today, as we know, this opinion is shared by many thousands of scientists from all countries, including a large number of scientists and experts in the United States, the FRG, Britain, Australia, and Canada.

The Soviet response to the creation [sozdaniye] of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements by the United States will be, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, citing our scientists' studies [razrabotki], efficient, cheaper, and capable of being implemented within a shorter time; moreover, this response will not necessarily take place in outer space. Nevertheless, we are consistently opposed to an arms race in space, A.F. Dobrynin said, primarily because we are perfectly aware of the dangerous consequences it may produce.

The champions of SDI use an argument aimed specifically at the scientific community to the effect that this program will supposedly ensure a new breakthrough in the sphere of technology and will stimulate the development of scientific thinking. But can progress in science and technology be achieved only by subordinating them to military goals? On the contrary, peaceful goals offer the broadest scope for scientific quest and the application of its results, and for man's benefit too. This is why the Soviet stance does not boil down to just an exposure of the "star wars" plans and a demonstration of the deadly nature of these plans. It also includes an important alternative constructive element -- peaceful cooperation in the exploration of outer space. This was precisely what M.S. Gorbachev spoke about at the meeting with the delegation from the Nobel Prize Winners Congress, emphasizing that we are in favor of a fundamentally new way to accelerate progress in science and technology.

The limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, the prevention of an arms race in space, and the transition to real disarmament measures would provide the main real and reliable instrument for strengthening strategic stability and reducing the military danger. It is necessary to agree honestly and in a businesslike fashion on specific measures to reduce, and later eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. To agree before it is too late.

Dwelling on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, A.F. Dobrynin emphasized that the Soviet Union has done and will continue to do everything in its power to ensure that the "Geneva spirit" is embodied in specific accords. On the other hand, Reagan's administration has yet to make a single gesture of goodwill in response, even a symbolic gesture.

Fortunately, by no means are all questions of world politics resolved in Washington. We are witnessing the emergence and affirmation of a new thinking, a new approach toward the problems of peace. They accord with the interests of every people and of the entire international community.

The interdependence of survival -- the unbreakable unity of the historical fate of all states in the world in the face of a possible nuclear conflict -- is of fundamental importance. This interdependence determines the need for a qualitatively new approach toward the problem of national security, an approach that is also one of the distinguishing features of the new political thinking.

Security in the world today is said to be based on fear of unavoidable retribution. We did not canonize this ultimately unreliable method of ensuring security. The USSR has never considered this position to be normal or acceptable. We have invariably advocated a reduction of the level of military confrontation with observance of the principle of equal security.

This is because the nature of today's weapons leaves no state the hope of defending itself solely by military-technological means, by creating even the most powerful defenses, for example. Thus the ideas of national and international security have become inseparable. "Speaking of relations between the USSR and the United States," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report emphasized, "security can only be mutual, and, speaking of international relations as a whole, it can only be universal. Supreme wisdom does not lie in being concerned solely about oneself, especially to the detriment of the other side. It is necessary for everyone to feel equally secure, because the fears and alarms of the nuclear age generate unpredictability in politics and in specific actions." The new political thinking presupposes a new and qualitatively higher level of flexibility in foreign policy, a readiness to make sensible compromises with one's partners in talks. Unfortunatley, such readiness is very often lacking among many political leaders in the West, primarily in the United States. Of course, a certain boldness is needed to depart from accepted views and concepts. But this boldness is already becoming a political reality, insofar as there are forces in the world that are either basing their foreign policy activity on the new thinking or are actively striving for it.

An obvious manifestation of this new thinking is provided by the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which was recently extended once again by the Soviet leadership until 6 August. We again call on the U.S. state leaders to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

Of course, the process of shaping and affirming the new political thinking is a very difficult matter. Fierce clashes, sharp discussions, and painful differences are inevitable here. And yet, face to face with the threat of a nuclear apocalypse, mankind is beginning to perceive the simple truth: In order to survive, we must proceed in international relations not from narrowly perceived interests that place us in opposition to one another, but from our common interests and aspirations.

Scientists can and must do much to ensure that revolutionary transformations in thinking and in the approach toward questions of war and peace become reality. This offers a vast and very important field of activity for the representatives of all sciences. The representatives of Soviet science have already played a considerable role in revealing and analyzing major problems of international relations, international security, war and peace, and disarmament. Active cooperation has proved extremely fruitful in the serious research and explanatory work done by our leading scientists studying world politics, economics, and natural sciences. This fact has been displayed particularly vividly in the activity of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat. A great international response has been evoked by the results of the joint activity of Soviet scientists and their colleagues abroad within the framework of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War Organization and the Pugwash Movement of scientists.

At the same time, we have a great need for new and even deeper studies on international and military-political issues, covering an increasingly broad range of problems. Essentially, life demands that this entire sphere of science be elevated to a qualitatively new level determined by the new political thinking. Above all it is a question of the major tasks confronting Soviet science and the scientific community in light of the concept, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress, of creating an all-embracing system of international security, a system embracing all parts of the world and all spheres -- the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres whose totality represents, so to speak, all the stories of the edifice of international relations.

Hence the particular importance of an in-depth scientific analysis of political processes and their interconnected socioeconomic factors both on a broad international scale and on a local scale, in other words on the scale of scrupulous study of the specific national and regional forms of the development of these political processes.

Moreover now, under the conditions of the growing dynamism in all of international life, special and sometimes vital significance attaches to the skilled and, I emphasize, prompt evaluation of new and still emerging trends and their inherent dangers of potential.

Regarding MILITARY-POLITICAL sphere, it is obvious that here our attention must focus on resolving the totality of problems stemming from the task of blocking all channels via which armed conflicts develop.

First, there is the problem of norms of behavior by states, including their military activity. Second, the problem of reducing the military potential and of limiting and destroying the means of waging war, the problem of dismantling the material apparatus of war. Third, the problem of settling local conflicts, which are fraught with the danger of developing into a world war.

Our concept of an all-embracing system of international security organically includes also the ECONOMIC SPHERE. Research into the multifaceted problems connected with this issue is extremely valuable. What is important is the answer to the question: How do we see ways of settling the foreign debts of developing countries? Here is another and very important long-term problem: What are the priority needs toward which the funds released as a result of disarmament must be channeled? The duty of Soviet scientists is to work out in depth an integrated and comprehensive model of international economic security. Many problems are now appearing on a global level. These are the problems of the destruction of man's habitat, the quest for new sources of energy, the struggle against economic backwardness and famine, and the exploration of space and the world's oceans.

These are all global problems, and such problems demand, of course, global solutions. The most efficient solution, and quite possibly any solution at all of global economic problems can be achieved only by adding together national conditions on an international scale, via collective action by all members of the world community of nations. Such cooperation, of course, presupposes the elimination of all elements of discrimination and diktat in economic relations, normalization of the international situation, and reduction of the level of military confrontation. In other words, here too we come directly face to face with questions of war and peace, the main questions of our nuclear age.

And now, about the HUMANITARIAN SPHERE. Our concept of security is aimed at accomplishing the most humane of all the tasks facing mankind today: To prevent war and to guarantee the paramount natural human right -- to live under conditions of peace and freedom. There is, however, also a reverse connection here. It lies in the fact that the organization of truly civilized and proper norms of international contact and cooperation depends directly and immediately on the solution of many problems in the humanitarian sphere.

We attach the most serious importance to the problem of human rights, the speaker said, as a substantial factor of peace and international cooperation in this sphere. The only thing that is necessary is to free it from hypocrisy and speculation. No matter how paradoxical it may sound, those who occupy extremist positions in the arms race appear as the main champions of human rights. Anti-Soviet slander campaigns based on dense ignorance of human rights issues in our country are one of the favorite means used by world reaction to whip up international tension. But what does freeing this problem from speculation mean? It means not only rebuffing the speculators but also properly working out this problem in a constructive fashion. Different social systems have different criteria of human values, but the task is to find effective and realistic forms of international cooperation in this sphere and define the framework and criteria of such cooperation so as to rule out interference in internal affairs and ensure observance of the generally recognized principles of interstate relations.

The new thinking certainly does not mean abandonment of the classic analysis of problems of war and peace. It does, however, presuppose combining our ideals, in Marx' words, of real humanism with the democratic and peace-loving aspirations of all social strata acting in defense of the interests of all humanity, for the salvation of civilization.

We attach enormous significance, the speaker concluded to cooperation among scientists from different countries -- which has been growing stronger over the last few years -- in the struggle against the nuclear threat. We believe that, by augmenting their efforts, the scientists will remain in the vanguard of the fighters for mankind's survival, for its happiness, and for its future.

Academician Comments

LD300945 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- "Jointly to get into outer space, to perceive its secrets and objective laws and then to use the obtained results for the benefit of the peoples of the world -- this programme is worthy of a developed civilization," stated Vladimir Hajko, president of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. He attended the Soviet scientists second Conference on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War.

"In our days scientific instruments are brought into space on a regular basis already, thereby expanding man's resources and his knowledge of the planet." The scientist has pointed out that the advisability of modern space research is already felt: Man-made satellites are sidely used in the fields of meteorology, telecommunication, and navigation.

"The benefits of international cooperation with the use of spacecraft for the good of mankind are obvious," the Czechoslovak scientist emphasised. "For example, by means of the international space rescue system COSPAS-SARSAT, which has been created with the participation of the USSR, the United States, Canada, Norway, and France, hundreds of people have been rescued after shipwrecks and air crashes," Vladimir Jahko said.

"The use of outer space for peaceful purposes could promote a solution to common economic and ecological problems," the scientist emphasised. "This is why Czechoslovakia supports the USSR's proposals on the establishment of a world space organization to coordinate such activities under the U.N. authority."

"To Czechoslovakia, as just to the other socialist countries brought together within the framework of the Intercosmos programme," he remarked, "there exist considerable possibilities for applying the results of space research in many branches of science. The programme is open to other countries of the world as well. The large-scale international projects Vega and Phobos are a convincing illustration and proof that wide cooperation is quite feasible and mutually beneficial".

Forum Appeals to World Scientists

LD291646 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The participants at the Second National Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War have addressed an urgent appeal to their colleagues throughout the world to use their authority and knowledge for stepping up efforts against the nuclear menace. The conference in Moscow, which is now in its third day, is being attended also by guests from 47 countries.

"Ruling circles in the West," the appeal said, "continue to pursue the tough course of confrontation and step up the arms race. This policy inevitably increases the probability of a nuclear catastrophe." "The alarming situation that has emerged in international relations calls for stepping up the world-wide struggle for peace," it said. "As persons studying the laws of development of nature and society, we scientists realize that the monstrous destructive force of modern weapons makes any defense, even with the help of the most powerful defense systems, impossible, that it is impossible to win not only a nuclear war, but also the arms race."

To ensure international security is a task facing all humanity, and it can be solved only by the joint efforts of all -- through the consistent curtailment of confrontation, limitation and reduction of armaments, settling regional conflicts, and ensuring reliable security for all. Complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests would be an important step towards nuclear disarmament, the appeal said. The scientists expressed the conviction that in conditions of a tense nuclear confrontation a new mentality is required in international relations. They said that an example of a new approach to the vital problems of our time has been demonstrated by the Soviet Union which has put forward a historic program for the complete elimination of weapons of mass annihilation by the end of this century. "Genuine disarmament and a stable peace would open broad vistas for uniting the efforts of states and peoples in the name of construction. A comprehensive development of international cooperation in every sphere of constructive activity -- from the exploration of outer space to research into the depths of the world ocean, from the protection of the environment to the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, from the elimination of hunger to the eradication of diseases -- is both possible and necessary," the appeal said.

Conference Ends

LD291632 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The Second National Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War ended in Moscow today after issuing an appeal to the world's scientists to step up their efforts against the growing threat of a nuclear conflagration. The three-day meeting was attended by scientists from also 47 other countries. Together with Soviet colleagues they discussed ways of preventing outer space militarization, promoting international cooperation in outer space and achieving nuclear disarmament, limiting conventional arms, as well as the possible consequences of a nuclear war.

Delivering a report at the conference, Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the USSR attaches much importance to the international cooperation of scientists to remove the nuclear threat. A report on the activities and plans of the Soviet scientists' committee for peace and against the nuclear threat was made by its chairman, Academician Yegveniy Velikhov.

Academician Petr Fedoseyev, a vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said in the closing speech that the conference has demonstrated the increased political awareness of scientists. He noted that the attending physicians, chemists, mathematicians, and social scientists of different countries have spoken out for productive interaction in studying the pressing problems of war and peace.

Fedoseyev said the Soviet scientists appreciate the fact that the foreign guests have come out in support of the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR.

PRAVDA CARRIES CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

PM300858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique on the 119th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The 199th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 20-22 May.

The session was attended by the following countries' representatives on the Executive Committee: Deputy Premiera A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of Hungary, Tran Quynh of the SRV, G. Kleiber of the GDR, A. squivel of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, W. Gwiazda of Poland, I. Totu of Romania, A. Antonov of USSR, R. Rohlicek of the CSSR, and CEMA Secretary V. Sychev.

In accordance with the agreement between the CEMA and the SFRY Government, M. Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Cuncil and SFR permanent representative of CEMA, took part in the work of the Executive Committee session.

The session was chaired by I. Totu, Romania's representative on the Executive Committee.

The work of the Executive Committee centered on questions connected with preparations for the next CEMA session.

The representatives of the CEMA member-countries discussed the work carried out in the council in connection with the implementation of the decisions of the CEMA Economic Summit Conference (Moscow, 1984). They noted the need for sustained efforts to ensure the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 on time and in full, which will represent an important contribution to the implementation of the strategic tasks set by the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers parties.

In the light of the views expressed by the leaders of the fraternal parties, the Executive Committee emphasized the importance of the elaboration of further measures to radically improve the organization of multilateral cooperation between CEMA member-countries and of the council's activity.

Reports and proposals on the aforementioned questions will be submitted for discussion at the upcoming CEMA session.

A report on the results of the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990 and a draft program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations in CEMA countires through the year 2000 were also approved for submission to the council session.

The Executive Committee also discussed other cooperation issues pertaining to the implementation of the decisions of the Economic Summit Conference. Particular attention was devoted to the creation of favorable economic, organizational, and legal preconditions for the accelerated development of progressive forms of cooperation -- the organization of large-scale production sharing, the creation of financially autonomous joint associations and enterprises, and the development of direct contacts between production and scientific and technical organizations, primarily concerning problems and targets featured in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress through the Year 2000.

The objectives of the work to improve cooperation in the development of standardization, and the work of the international center for scientific and technical information were defined. This work aims above all at the practical execution of tasks connected with the provision of normative, technical, and information backup for measures featured in the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and the improvement of the technical standard and quality of reciprocal goods deliveries.

During the session the great importance of the new initiatives of the fraternal parties and states aimed at strengthening peace, ending the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and creating an all-embracing system of international security, including economic security, was noted. The immutable line in favor of the development of mutually advantageous all-European cooperation, including the establishment of official relations between CEMA and individual CEMA countries and the EEC was reaffirmed.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely collaboration.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD292323 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 (CTK correspondent) -- The trade turnover between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states rose by more than 63 per cent last year against 1980. The share of goods exchange between the CMEA members in their overall foreign trade turnover increased by 7.5 per cent and exceeded 61 percent.

This was stated at the 73rd session of the CMEA standing commission for foreign trade which ended here today. The Czechoslovak delegation to the session was headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban.

The commission discussed long-term agreements on goods exchange signed between the CMEA member states for the 1986-1990 period, and protocols on mutual deliveries of goods this year. Priority in the current five-year period will be given to the deliveries of machinery and equipment on the basis of international specialization and cooperation in production mainly in those branches which help speed up scientific-technical progress.

Great attention was paid to cooperation in the exploitation of the Yamburg natural gas deposit and other projects.

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. VETO OF BERN TALKS FINAL DOCUMENT

PM031345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Emperor Without Clothes"]

[Text] Bern -- U.S. diplomacy has perhaps never before been the object of such destructive comment in West European capitals and the press. The reason for this is the veto imposed by the United States on the final document, which was agreed upon in advance, of the Bern conference of experts on contacts between people.

We are not saying that there may not have been any reasons for the sharpest of criticism against the United States in the past. There have been such reasons, and on many occasions at that! But the discussion in Bern centered on precisely the problems which Washington and its allies have been exploiting for a long time now as pretexts for endless speculations about "violations" of human rights by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their "nonfulfillment" of the Helsinki accords. Nor was it an accident that people in Washington, preparing for the Bern conference, hoped to turn it into some kind of a trial of the socialist world.

But this scenario failed to work. First, because the United States was obviously engaging in wishful thinking by calculating on placing the socialist states "in the dock" by means of farfetched accusations and hackneyed slander. Second, people in Washington failed to take into account the readiness of the USSR and its allies to seek jointly with the West, in the Helsinki spirit, mutually acceptable solutions to the problems that still exist. Third, people across the ocean did not forsee that Western Europe, in contrast to the United States, shows a growing preference for a businesslike rather than a confrontational approach ot this problem.

It was precisely this approach that made it possible to elaborate the final document of the Bern conference. Commenting on the course of its preparation, even numerous Western delegates remarked on the socialist countries' constructive stance and their readiness for a reasonable compromise. But while the West Europeans perceived the goodwill of the USSR and the other socialist countries as contributing toward the continuation and development of the Helsinki process to the mutual advantage of Europe's peoples, the United States perceived a direct threat in it.

After all, the adoption of the final document would have deprived Washington of the pretext that it needs so much to inflate a noisy anti-Soviet campaign in connection with he USSR's "unwillingness" to cooperate with the West in the human contacts sphere. It also threatened to limit the opportunities available to the United States to involve its allies in this malevolent campaign on the very same pretext.

Having used up the entire stock of "accusations" against the socialist states and found itself in the unenviable position of "the emperor without any clothes" before all the remaining 34 delegations which had approved the final document of the conference, Washington cast its veto.

The self-exposure in Bern convincingly confirmed that the U.S. Administration is not only not interested in the development of the Helsinki process but is also openly sabotaging all-European cooperation.

YALTA MEETING OF IAEA COMMITTEE CONCLUDES

LD031921 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kiev June 3 TASS -- The meeting of the IAEA technical committee on technology of thermonuclear reactors in Yalta (southern Ukraine) ended discussion of investigations by scientists from various countries into controlled thermonuclear synthesis. Researchers from Italy, the USSR, the USA and other countries key-noted importance of international cooperation in this field.

In the five years since the previous meeting in Tokyo, impressive progress has been made in studying technical problems of thermonuclear synthesis, noted Guenter Grieger, leader of the West European part of the programme for building the international reactor "Intor". An international exchange of ideas was conducive to this. At present we understand, said Dr. Grieger, how to tackle a greater part of these problems, and we should like to check our findings on operating units as soon as possible. Therefore it is very urgent to build an international reactor for this purpose. Experience of various countries can be extensively used for its construction.

Speaking of international cooperation in this field, Guenter Grieger called Soviet researchers reliable partners. The West German Max Planck Institute, he said, cooperates with the General Physics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Physics-Technical Institute in Kharkov (Ukraine). An exchange of information helps the two countries to achieve high results in research work. Such relations should be developed and strengthened, the scientist said.

Guenter Grieger noted that it would take some 20 years for construction and experimental operation of the international thermonuclear reactor. But this undertaking will be successful only if stable international relations are maintained, he underlined.

IZVESTIYA SCORES NATO'S GIBRALTAR STRAITS MANEUVERS

PM030741 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "Military Games Again"]

[Text] Madrid -- Busy times are starting in the Straits of Gibraltar and on Gibraltar itself.

The headquarters of the NATO zone command located there will be on operation readiness 24 hours a day. The airfield will be operating around the clock. And aircraft of the U.S., British, FRG, Canadian, Dutch, Italian, and Portuguese Air Forces will be crowding the skies over the straits, while the waters will be full of special mine-sweepers rehearsing the "defense of sea lanes from the enemy in the event of hostilities." That, generally, is the scenario for the NATO admirals' obvious military games, code named "Open Gates," which are to start 28 May. These maneuvers are held annually but there has never been such massive participation in them by the NATO countries. A typical detail is that Spain refused this time to send its planes and ships to Gibraltar's shores, basing its decision on its official nonparticipation in the bloc's military structures. But France, which has the same position in NATO, nonetheless deemed it possible to participate in maneuvers for the first time in many years.

"Our task is to demonstrate the effectiveness of NATO's naval and air forces, primarily to the Mediterranean states," a British naval representative in Gibraltar stated.

This was, to put it bluntly, a small revelation -- that much is clear. The fact that the "operation" zone will encompass the sea lanes adjacent to the Straits of Gibraltar as well as the western and southern extremities of Portugal attests to the NATO strategists' dangerous plans with regard to freedom of shipping in neutral waters.

NATO AIR EXERCISE BEGINS IN WESTERN EUROPE

LD030931 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] NATO has begun a major air exercise. About 1,000 warplanes of the United States, Britain, Federal Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands are involved. The exercise is being held over a number of West European countries.

MINISTERS GREET CHEMICAL FIBERS SYMPOSIUM

PM031255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the international symposium on chemical fibers:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the participants in and guests at the International Symposium on Chemical Fibers.

Chemical fiber production is an important sector of the chemical industry that is aimed at improving the people's living standards and satisfying their needs with regard to new types of consumer and household goods and other commodities of prime necessity. Scientific and technical progress in many spheres of material production, as well as in various fields of science and technology and in the development of natural wealth and outer space, is linked to the level of chemical fiber production. The Soviet Union is one of the major producers of various types of chemical fibers and has modern enterprises equipped with highly productive processes and equipment.

A number of our country's science centers are carrying out research into the creation of new technological processes and fibers with a complex of various consumer qualities for different sectors of the national economy.

The 27th CPSU Congress outlined a broad program for the long-term economic and social development of the USSR national economy. An important place in this program is given to the chemical industry, including the chemical fibers industry.

In recent years the Soviet Union has held now traditional meetings of the most prominent scientists and specialists from many countries of the world in the sphere of chemical fibers production and processing -- meetings which not only help to establish business and scientific contacts and contribute to the exchange of information on the latest achievements in this sphere, but also make it possible to strengthen mutual understanding between people.

The latest International Symposium on Chemical Fibers is taking place in a situation where the efforts of all peace-loving forces on earth are directed at preserving and strengthening peace and averting the threat of a nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to ensure a lessening of international tension and to strengtehn the peoples' peace and security.

The Soviet Government wishes the symposium participants and guests fruitful work and renewed success in international scientific and technical cooperation in the chemical industry sphere.

ISRAEL TRIES TO BREAK POLITICAL ISOLATION IN AFRICA

LD301624 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy writes:

Speculating on difficulties of African countries, Israel tries, under the pretext of rendering "aid", to break off the political isolation in Africa, in which the Zionist state landed as a result of the aggression in the Middle East.

At a speical session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, under way in New York, the head of the Israeli delegation David Kimche came out with groundless assertions that many African states, allegedly, are ready to restore diplomatic and economic relations with Tel Aviv, but do not do so for fear of becoming victims of "terroristic actions."

This means engaging in wishful thinking and this also manifests the wish to undermine African unity, to drive a wedge in relations between African and Arab countries. But these tricks by the Zionists will not mislead Africans. African peoples are well aware who it is that puruses the policy of state terrorism, particularly in Africa and the Middle East. Therefore Africans not only condemn Israel's course of aggressions and annexation but also realize all the danger that is constituted by the consolidation of Tel Aviv's military and political alliance with the sworn enemy of African peoples, the Pretoria regime.

Pretoria's and Tel Aviv's criminal collaboration has been started from the days of state of Israel was formed. Israeli advisors have long been instructing South African security forces in methods of "riot control" and of "anti-guerrila warfare", are training bandits from so-called Mozambican national resistance and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. South Africa and Israel jointly produce nerve gas toxic agents, which are used against Namibian patriots, are cooperating in the sphere of nuclear arms, in the creation of cruise missiles and atomic submarines.

South Africa's and Israel's sinister alliance encouraged by Washington leads to tragedy not only for Arab peoples but also for African peoples. South African pilots fly "Kfir" planes, manufactured on the Israeli licence, on bombing missions against Angolan cities and villages. And peaceful Lebanse are killed by Israeli napalm bombs whose creation has been ensured by South African specialists.

The damage inflicted by the South African racist regime on countries of southern Africa surpassed ten billion dollars in the past five years alone. This is four times the volume of the so-called "aid" they received from industrialized countries over this period. The promises of aid from Pretoria's Zionist allies to African countries, including "Frontline" States, look at least blasphemous against this background.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD302056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 May 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Foreign Political Commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with Political Observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, Commentator Boris Andrianov, and Nikolay Agayants (not further identified)]

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] I would like to start today's program, which as always is compiled from your letters, with the topic of the struggle to curb the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race. I yield to Political Observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin.

[Shishkin] We are in the 2d month since the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. In that time a lot of ink has been expended in an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign unleased in the West by governments, politicans, and the mass media of certain NATO countries, particularly the United States. An exhaustive and comprehensive political assessment of this campaign was given in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television. There can hardly be any one left in the world who has not understood that the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign were not in the least interested in the fate of the Soviet people, nor in the true state of affairs at the Chernobyl AES. They needed a pretext with which -- having seized on it -- to try to smear the USSR and its foreign policy, to reduce the effect of the Soviet proposals to stop nuclear testing and to liquidate nuclear weapons, and at the same time to assuage growing criticism of U.S. behavior on the international scene and their militaristic course.

Here is one more example: The U.S. news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL issued a statement from its executive vice president and editor in chief Maxwell McCrohon, in which the latter was forced to admit that immediately after the accident at Chernobyl AES UPI teleprinters were loaded with lies. After careful investigation, McCrohon said, UPI can no longer support its reports on the incident which said that 2,000 people died as a result of the accident. The propaganda fuss raised over Chernobyl comes back like a boomerang against its organizers. It moved a number of objective U.S. specialists to make frank statements that the safety measures and shielding situation at nuclear power stations and installations in the United States itself are considerably worse than in the USSR. If there had been U.S. officials in the place of the Soviet specialists responsible for planning operations in emergency circumstances, then it is perfectly possible that the tens of thousands of people who were urgently evacuated from a 30-km zone around the nuclear power station would still be there. This was said in the pages of the newspaper NEWSDAY by an expert on matters of environmental protection, Alan (?Noji).

As for honest and unprejudiced people from the most varied corners of the globe, for them the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station highlighted the immutable truth: that with all the contradictions, differences, and difficulties dividing the world, mankind needs cooperation, not only to live normally, but simply to survive. Proceeding from this urgent task of liberating mankind from the deadly nuclear threat, the USSR has in recent months alone proposed a complete program for the full liquidation everywhere of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons by the year 2000.

Under the pressure of irrefutable facts, the poison dust of the malevolent calumny against our country raised in the United States and other NATO countries has on the whole already settled. Following the news conferences held in the USSR and addresses there by important specialist, and after the authoritative statement by the IAEA, the number of groundless inventions about the accident began to gradually diminish in the Western mass media.

And, on the contrary -- forced admissions began to appear. Thus, the U.S. television company NBC reported that pictures shot by Western journalists confirm the statement by the Soviet authorities that life in the areas close to the nuclear power station goes on as normal. A correspondent from REUTER told how the inhabitants of Kiev were reacting to the accident. In the town, he testifies, there is no panic. People understood what has happened at the nuclear power station and are not displaying concern. The lies are fading. The Italian police have arrested one Thomas Garring, the author of a provocative documentary film on the accident at the Chernobyl AES that was shown by the U.S. NBC and ABC television companies and by Italian television. Garring shot his film in a badly smoke-filled area in an industrial zone of Trieste, where there had been a fire at one of the works, and also at the local hospital, where the injured were taken. Passing himself off as a tourist just back from the USSR, he asserted that he had allegedly managed to get these unique pictures in the environs of Chernobyl from one of the workers at the station. A special expert came from the United States and authenticated the genuine nature of the film. Although the swindler was pursuing selfish aims -- he got $20,000, for the forgery -- in fact his enterprise served the purpose of the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign. It was not to no purpose that NBC and ABC jumped so at this film, as a consequence being forced to admit that they deceived millions of people in the United States and in Europe.

How has the United States responded to the Soviet initiatives and to the aspirations of all mankind? In words, they have promised to study them carefully, but in deeds the (?usual) no has come from Washington, in the most unpardonable and defiant form -- another test was held at the test site in Nevada on 21 May, the 11th since the USSR's proclamation on 6 August 1985 of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Washington stubbornly continues to hold nuclear tests in pursuit of an illusory aim -- achieving military supremacy over the USSR. It is well known that this aim runs counter to the Geneva accords, where both sides made statements on the impermissibility of nuclear war, on the impossibility of winning such a war, and that both sides would not strive for nuclear supremacy. Under these conditions, it is not at all easy to stop the preparations for nuclear war, to achieve a real change for the better in international relations, toward detente and the normalization of the general situation. We must not fail to achieve this exceptionally important task; it can be solved. The USSR is not alone in its historic battle against nuclear war.

[Lavrentyev] Comrade Makhmudov from Dzhezkazgan is interested in the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan. I redirected his request to our Kabul correspondent Boris Savodyan. Listen to an interview that he did with the leader of a group of Soviet geologists in Afghanistan, Andrey Yemelyanovich Berezin, on Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the field of geology.

[Berezin] Afghanistan is one of the countries of ancient civilization in the Near East and mineral materials have always been significant among its natural resources. Traces of old mine tools for the recovery of iron ores, copper, lead, gold and other minerals testify to this.

Of course it is not easy at present to work in Afghanistan. Many of our specialists are now living in difficult conditions. They are separated from their families. The dushman gangs are mining the roads and firing on the transport columns and helicopters. Soldiers escort the transport columns, rendering the dushman mines harmless along the route and ensuring that the Soviet and Afghan geologists can do their work normally.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM031311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week contained many important events in the international policy sphere. One of the 52 weeks of the current year [as published], it reflected the complexity of the modern world, the multifarious and contradictory nature of the processes occurring in it, and the vital need for more efforts in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

In the socialist countries the period of ruling parties' routine congresses continues, congresses which demonstrate working peoples' unity and cohesion, successes in socialist building, and a commitment to the cause of peace and the peoples' security, and proclaim the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace as a main task.

This was also confirmed by the 19th MPRP Congress, which ended in Ulaanbaatar yesterday.

The line of preserving and consolidating world peace is reflected in the socialist countries' concrete foreign policy actions. This week the world was acquainted with the Soviet Government's statements on important international problems. The Soviet Union resolutely condemned NATO's chemical rearmament plans, which threaten fatal consequences for Europe and the whole world, and also the U.S. President's declared refusal to continue observing Soviet-U.S. legal treaty documents on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments -- the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT II treaty. The Soviet Union will continue to take every measure to reliably ensure the socialist community's security and will go on doing everything necessary to strengthen international security.

Taking Account of Lessons of the Past

The European Continent has traveled a long and difficult path. And it was here, in Europe, that people first understood that the modern world is too small, cramped, and fragile for a policy of strength, blackmail, threats, and military and other pressure to be pursued in it. Peace cannot be saved or preserved unless there is a resolute and irrevocable repudiation of the kind of thinking in which people viewed wars and military conflicts as acceptable and permissible.

Times have changed. There has been a fundamental change in the armaments that armies possess. The liberated energy of the atom has forced people to reexamine military-strategic concepts and to reexamine the very view of the armed conflict and war. Surely these changes affect no one more tangibly than the Europeans. After all, the fates of dozens of countries and peoples are closely bound together in Europe by geography and history. The European countries, unlike some others, are not separated by oceans thousands of miles wide. And the Europeans can preserve their home and make it more peaceful and secure by collective efforts, following the rational norms of international contact and cooperation.

A British parliamentary delegation headed by Lord Whitelaw recently visited the Soviet Union. In the course of the meetings held during this visit, which attracted broad attention not only in Britain but also throughout Europe, a common understanding of the need to halt the arms race and to seek mutually acceptable solutions to mankind's other problems in the modern complex, contradictory, but interconnected world was expressed.

The visit was useful. That is indicated by the fact that it confirmed the great potential for developing fruitful political dialogue between our country and Britain, economic and cultural ties between them, contacts in the parliamentary sphere, and contacts among people.

But I believe that the main questions examined during the visit to Moscow by Lord Whitelaw and his colleagues were those of ending nuclear tests. That is indeed where Britain could play a significant role. It is appropriate in this connection to think back to 1977 when, on a Soviet initiative, tripartite talks began involving the USSR, the United States, and Britain aimed at elaborating a treaty on a complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. During those talks, which lasted 3 years, considerable progress was achieved in the formulation of that treaty. But in November 1980 the United States, followed by Britain, refused to continue those talks. Now thought could be given to a Soviet-British initiative aimed at resuming the interrupted talks, especially since at that time the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain were in agreement that nuclear weapons tests must be banned.

At the 26 May meeting with the British parliamentary delegation, M.S. Gorbachev put forward a new proposal addressed to Britain. Its essence was that if Britain officially decides to eliminate its nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union would be ready to reduce its nuclear potential by an equivalent amount. And if Britain simultaneously removed foreign nuclear weapons from its territory the Soviet Union would also guarantee that Soviet nuclear weapons would not be targeted on British territory and would never be used against Britain.

The Soviet Union thereby answered the question repeatedly raised in Britain, namely, what would the Soviet Union do if Britain eliminated its nuclear weapons? The answer, as we can see, is absolutely businesslike and specific.

The British parliamentarians called the Soviet proposals a useful new initiative and called the exchange of opinions that took place a positive contribution to the development of Soviet-British parliamentary ties. Now, clearly, we must wait for a reaction to the Soviet proposals from the British Government. Our new initiative is backed by a sincere desire to free the world from the nuclear threat and to clear the skies above Europe, whose history urges this. And when the West portrays Soviet initiatives in the disarmament sphere and persistence in the struggle for detente as "Moscow's machinations," as propaganda or utopia, or as a display of weakness, we regard all that as narrow-mindedness [organichennost] and an inability to understand the real state of affairs in the modern world. The essence of the matter is that the Soviet Union is aware of its high degree of responsibility for the fate of human civilization.

Against the Policy of "Neoglobalism"

This imperial policy from the U.S. ruling circles, which essentially represents international lawlessness and state terrorism, is a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples. The U.S. military's recent bandit raid on Libya and the open and unambiguous threats now being directed from across the ocean against independent and sovereign Syria indicate the grave consequences which may result for the cause of peace from this White House policy, which dates back to the time of the sheriffs and cowboys of the American Wild West.

Last week our country received visits from leaders of Libya and Syria. During the talks which they had in Moscow and their meetings with Soviet leaders it was confirmed that the doctrine of "neoglobalism" and the state terrorism practiced by the United States are nothing other than a reactionary course aimed at stopping or suppressing the liberation processes and halting the positive trends that have been observed in international relations.

That was indeed the aim of those who committed the armed aggression against Libya. And no references to the notorious struggle against terrorism can hide the fact that the bombing of Libyan cities -- in breach of all norms of international law -- meant that the United States had attacked a sovereign country which actively opposes imperialism and its Israeli stooges. This adventurist imperial policy is fraught with extremely dangerous consequences for the world community of states and peoples and deserves to be most resolutely opposed by them.

During the Soviet-Libyan talks and meetings, the principled Soviet position in support of Libya's independence and sovereignty was confirmed, as was the USSR's readiness to develop long-term political and economic cooperation with Libya and to help strengthen its defense capability.

Common positions in the matter of opposing the imperialist policy of aggression, coercion, and interference in other people's affairs; a profound commitment to preventing nuclear war; preserving and consolidating peace; and ensuring freedom, independence, and equality of all the peoples -- these are the key elements of the friendly cooperation between the USSR and Libya.

The Soviet-Syrian talks in Moscow confirmed the mutual striving to develop friendly Soviet-Syrian cooperation. The campaign of imperialist threats and pressure against Syria was resolutely condemned. The Soviet Union confirmed its stand in favor of a just Near East settlement meeting the interests and security of all the peoples and states of that region.

The Arab peoples are not alone in the present complex situation in the Near East and Mediterranean. The peace-loving forces are on their side. If the Arabs manage to ensure the unity of their own ranks, that will be an effective weapon for rebuffing the U.S. and Israeli intrigues.

It must be clear to those who are fond of adventures and to all who try to impose their will on independent countries and peoples that there can and will be no return to the times when practices in the world were dictated by crude force. Imperialism and world reaction are now opposed by the powerful forces of progress, above all the socialist states, and the whole growing potential of the forces of peace. Their solidarity, active collaboration, and cooperation are an important guarantee that imperialism's attempts to take social revenge are doomed to failure.

The Problems of the Dark Continent

A special session of the UN General Assembly opened in New York last week to examine the critical economic situation in Africa. On 15 May, the world community marked African Liberation Day.

The political map of the African Continent has changed beyond recognition in recent decades. Virtually all of Africa is politically independent now. A whole series of African countries have taken the path of progressive transformations. There are also considerable difficulties on this path. The calamitous plight of many developing countries has turned into a major world problem. The essence of the matter is that the former colonists, who until quite recently held sway in Africa, would now like to trade their loans and credits for the African states' political independence, which the former can never accept. The attempts at economic diktat on the part of the developed capitalist states are accompanied by acts of aggression, conspiracies aimed at overthrowing progressive regimes, the fanning of regional conflicts, and crimes committed by mercenaries in the service of the former colonists.

The OAU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa have drawn up a plan for overcoming some of the economic difficulties facing the continent's countries. By no means does everything depend on the African countries themselves. It is clear that the fundamental elimination of the present difficulties requires measures aimed at eradicating the deep-rooted causes of the economic crisis on the continent and at establishing a new international economic order, free of discrimination and the tyranny of the imperialist circles.

The Soviet attitude toward the young, developing African states is well known and was reaffirmed at the present UN General Assembly special session. Our country does all it can to help those countries develop their national economy. The scale of the help and cooperation is constantly expanding. More than 330 projects have already been built and commissioned on the African Continent with the USSR's assistance and around 300 more are being built or planned. More than 450,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained for the African countries with Soviet help. The Soviet land has become a university for young Africans: Over 30,000 citizens of African countries have been educated in our academic institutions and another 22,000 are being taught here now.

Understanding and approving the African states' desire to strengthen their political and economic independence and end with the colonial past, the Soviet Union fully supports the African peoples' just demands on the industrially developed Western states for compensation for the harm caused by their selfish and egoistic policy to the continent's economic and social development and considers the convening in the future of a world congress on economic security problems an important matter.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons, ending the arms race, and removing the threat of war enjoy broad support in African countries. That is understandable since the solution of the disarmament problem could help to release considerable resources for overcoming the African countries' backwardness and achieving their economic development.

But it is not only economic difficulties that are delaying the continent's progress. A center of racism and colonialism persists in southern Africa. Despite the international community's demands the South African regime continues to destabilize the situation in the region. Recently the South African racists carried out bandit raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The acts of aggression against Angola are continuing.

The situation in southern Africa remains explosive. The cause is the policy of the racist regime in Pretoria, which, relying on the support of the imperialist forces headed by the United States, refuses to take account of the changes taking place in Africa as a whole and the southern Africa region in particular. The "strategy of destabilization" pursues a patently obvious goal -- the creation in neighboring African states of a situation of political and economic chaos aimed ultimately at imposing political diktat on them and again making them dependent on the imperialist states. Take a closer look at the events occurring in southern Africa. Behind them you will see that selfsame sinister transatlantic doctrine of "neoglobalism", now making itself felt on other continents.

CHINA AIRLINES PLANE RETURNED TO TAIWAN

PM021554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Xinhua Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 May -- Xinhua reports that today in Xianggang (Hong Kong) representatives of the Chinese civil aviation main administration handed over to the Taiwanese "China Airlines" company a Boeing-747 with its cargo and two crew members.

It is reported that the freight aircraft belonging to "China Airlines" had been on a commercial flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong and had landed on PRC territory. Of the three crew members, the chief pilot expressed a wish to remain in China and the two others asked to return to Taiwan.

Xinhua notes that consultations between the Chinese civil aviation main administration and the Taiwanese airline on the time, place, and procedure for the handover of the aircraft with its cargo and crew members had taken place in Xianggang.

SINO-SOVIET TIES REVIEWED ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW021023 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 31 May 86

[Mitin "Talk": "The 62d Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and China"]

[Excerpts] Since the 18th century, active contacts in various fields have existed between Russia and China. After the October Revolution in 1917, the world's first socialist country was founded on Russian soil, and the question of recognition by the international community appeared. In its earliest days, the Soviet Government started to implement a policy of peace and friendship with the people of all countries, a policy of developing cooperation with all neighboring countries on an equal basis. China is our neighbor in the east. Soviet Russia declared that it would give up all special privileges in China enjoyed by the tsarist system and proposed the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with China.

At that time the reactionary government ruling China, fawning before the big imperialist powers, would not normalize relations with the Soviet Union. However, the Beijing government finally had to make a concession to the call of China's progressive masses for readjusting bilateral relations. On 31 May 1924, an agreement was signed in Beijing. The agreement not only stipulated the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries but also included numerous other factors. In this document, the Soviet side formally reiterated that it gave up the unequal treaties formerly concluded by the tsarist government and China; that it gave up concessions, extraterritoriality, and special consular jurisdiction. This was the first equal treaty China had concluded with a foreign country since the Opium War.

In the 1950's, the Soviet Union helped the Chinese people restore the economy destroyed by many years of war and rapidly advance on the road of social and economic progress. Thanks to the Soviet Union's support, the Chinese people were able to survive the economic blockade that the United States and its allies used in an attempt to strangle China. In addition, the Chinese people also warded off U.S. armed invasion of the Chinese mainland.

The Soviet Government now implements its consistent policy of developing normal good-neighborly relations and cooperation with China. Our starting point is that these are in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, as well as other Asian peoples. The goodneighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China can remarkably improve the political climate of Asia, including Southeast Asia, because the Soviet Union believes that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations should never hurt the interests of a third country.

ZHAO ZIYANG EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SWAPO

LD030724 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing June 3 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic, said that China was on the side of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). Speaking at a meeting with a visiting SWAPO delegation led by SWAPO president Sam Jujoma, Zhao Ziyang emphasized that China would invariably support the just struggle of Namibia for national independence.

The premier expressed the confidence that the Namibian people would win the struggle against the South African regime whose isolation on the international scene was growing.

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES UK CP'S MCLENNAN

PM301024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 May -- A meeting was held here between Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and G. McLennan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

RENMIN RIBAO reports that, in the course of the conversation, Hu Yaobang briefed the visitor on the political and economic situation in the PRC. "In the last 7 and 1/2 years," he said, "China has scored certain successes." Nevertheless, the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee added, "we still have numerous difficulties and unresolved questions,a nd our successes must not be exaggerated." In Hu Yaobang's opinion, China will require 50-70 years of persistent efforts in order to "approach the level of the world's developed states."

USSR, PRC SOCIAL SCIENTISTS REACH ACCORD

LD022306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] An accord has been reached on the development of contacts in the field of social sciences between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A PRC delegation headed by Jing Beiji, deputy secretary general of the Academy, has acquainted itself with the work of leading scientific bodies of our country and of a number of republican Academies of Sciences. The delegation was received by Academician Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The parties expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the negotiations, which took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOROTNIKOV MONGOLIAN VISIT

Tours Enterprise, Farm

PM040850 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Mongolia's Quests"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 May -- The CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which is taking part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress, visited Ulaanbaatar's knitwear factory today. The guests toured the enterprise's shops and conversed with its workers and leaders. Built with Soviet assistance and fitted with the latest highly mechanized equipment, this is one of the largest factories of Mongolia's light industry. More than 1 million articles are produced here annually.

On the same day, the CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the work of the J. Sambuu State Stock Raising Scientific Research Institute.

The Soviet guests were accompanied by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials.

V.I. Vorotnikov, head of the CPSU delegation, replied to questions put by the editorial board of UNEN, organ of the MPRP Central Committee. He described the progress of the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union, emphasizing that the initial results of post-congress work in the USSR convincingly confirm the efficiency of the stipulations concerning the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

The head of the CPSU delegation declared that the Soviet Union is in solidarity with the evaluations voiced at the 19th MPRP Congress in the Central Committee Political Report on the question of ensuring security in the Asian and Pacific region. The idea formulated in the report that the present situation in the Asian Continent persistently demands that all states in Asia, large and small, join in an active quest for ways toward ensuring security, and that they work jointly in the interests of political settlement of crisis situations and pressing problems, fully accords with our approach, he said.

Returns To Moscow

PM031337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] The CPSU delegation, led by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today arrived in Moscow. The delegation had been taking part in the work of the 19th MPRP Congress at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.K. Gusev, L.V. Yermin, and V.P. Orlov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Kazakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; other officials, and B. (Borkhonody) Mongolian charge d' affaires in the USSR.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL MEETING

LD021656 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 2 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Comrade Najibullah has condemned the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolution and also the hostile propaganda conducted by imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Speaking at a meeting of representatives of working people of Ghowr Province he said that the enemies of the revolution were trying hard to prevent the implementation of the ideas of the PDPA and the revolutionary government of the Republic to establish national peace in the country.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee confirmed the party's principled line in the question of ensuring the genuine equality of all nations and tribes inhabiting Afghanistan, their active participation in the political, socio-economic and cultural fields of the Afghan society's life without any whatsoever discrimination on grounds of nationality.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON GENEVA TALKS

LD010908 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul June 1 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Muhammad Dost answered questions from a correspondent of the BAKHTAR news agency about the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva held through the good offices of a representative of the United Nations secretary general.

Key questions of the settlement around Afghanistan, including problems of ending military interference in the DRA affairs from abroad, international guarantees of nonresumption of such interference and return home of Afghans who landed abroad, were discussed at the latest round of Geneva talks, Shah Muhammad Dost said. Some aspects concerning the schedule of withdrawal from the DRA of a limited contingent of Soviet forces were discussed in connection with the above-mentioned matters.

The minister said further that on the whole the talks were useful and that certain progress was started in their course. This is mainly manifested in the fact that the sides came to know better each other's positions. Just as at the previous rounds, the Afghan delegation adhered to a principled stand, but at the same time a sufficiently flexible one, aimed at achieving an agreement on matters of settlement within the shortest possible time, Shah Muhammad Dost said. The Afghan delegation will continue conducting this policy.

It was decided that the seventh round of the talks will be continued from July 30, said the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN 'SPONGING' ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

LD302111 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomarev, TASS Political News Analyst.

According to Afghan press reports, over the past year, more than five thousand refugee families previously deceived by hostile propaganda returned to their homeland, democratic Afghanistan.

Their number could be even larger, had the Pakistani authorities together with the gangs of counter-revolutionaries, which entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory, not put up obstacles to the return of all Afghans loyal to the new deomocratic system in their country to their home parts. To prevent a massive outflow of the refugees home, the Pakistani authorities and the secret services of the counter-revolutionary rabble have recourse to open violence, carry out round-ups and arrests in the refugee camps, physically destroying those who continue sympathising with their people, with the April Revolution.

Thus last year punitive operations were carried out and repressions were meted out in the camps inhabited mainly by Mamund tribe in the north western province of Pakistan -- Bokikhel, Banu, Turan, Karamgiri. And yet notwithstanding the brutal repressions, tens of thousands of families in Tal, Kuhat, Hangu, Sada, Parachinar and Miramshah camps are doing their utmost to return home.

An overwhelming majority of the refugees simply cannot live in the overcrowded tent camps lacking the basic conditions for human life, sanitations, and medical aid. They suffer from hunger in the camps plagued by epidemics, drug addiction, prostitution, theft and robbery. Such conditions of life of the Afghan refugees are not only monstrous from the viewpoint of human rights, but are also inadmissible from the viewpoint of age-long traditions, customs of the freedom-loving Afghan tribes.

Along with that, the Islamabad military regime is openly sponging on the destiny and disastrous position of the Afghan refugees. The Pakistani authorities annually rake in up to 250 million dollars from the funds coming from various sources in relief aid for the refugees. This happens at a time when those to whom this aid is designed are dragging on miserable existence.

At present the Ziaul Haq authorities and the bandit chiefs allow the sale of not more than 49 kg of grain, two kg of sugar and 2.5 kg of vegetable oil to a family of ten. As a result of permanent malnutrition and diseases, the child mortality rate in refugee camps is extremely high. There are up to 350 such camps in Pakistan's territory. In such camps as Hangu, Kuhat, Tal, Miramshah, Sada, Parachinar more than 4,000 people die every three months.

The DRA leadership urges its compatriots to return to their home parts, where they will be granted all rights of DRA citizens, including the right to property and land. As follows from BAKHTAR agency reports, as a result of vigorous measures taken by the DRA Government to improve the living standards of the whole people, ensure the security of citizens, emigration from Afghanistan has actually stopped. On the other hand, while learning the truth about the new life in their homeland, ever more Afghan families wish to reunite with their people. Meanwhile, the Pakistani authorities are trampling underfoot the sacred right of Afghan citizens to return to their homeland. They sponge on human suffering, do not wish a political settlement of their relations with the neighbour Afghanistan.

AFGHAN ENVOY PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

PM031345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting devoted to the 67th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan was held in Moscow 26 May.

The speakers emphasized that that event was an important landmark in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations, whose birth was attended by V.I. Lenin. They have been built right from the start on the principles of genuine equality of rights and mutual respect, have stood the test of time, and are strengthening and developing from year to year. It was pointed out that cooperation between the two countries reached a new level after the April 1976 revolution in Afghanistan. Soviet people, the speakers emphasized, voice confidence that the relations of strong friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of both countries' peoples and of the strengthening of peace and international security.

H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the USSR, said: Afghanistan's achievements in various spheres of life have been made possible only thanks to the Soviet Union's disinterested assistance. The Afghan people, he pointed out, have sincere feelings of gratitude to the Soviet Union for supporting their struggle against interference in their internal affairs by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

SUPPLY OF MISSILES TO AFGHAN REBELS CONDEMNED

GF011744 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary: "How Stinger Missiles Are Dangerous"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The Stinger missiles contemplated by the United States to provide air defense for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have arrived in Pakistan. These missiles are designed to hit targets at high altitudes. The United States has initiated a new stage in the undeclared war against the DRA. The decision to supply Stinger missiles against Afghanistan and [word indistinct] was reached in Athens. And in a month's time these missiles will be deployed in Afghanistan's border regions.

Who will likely be the first victims of acts of air piracy that may be committed with the use of the new weapons? Let us look at statistical information. About 500 flights originate in Afghanistan's airspace every month. In addition, aircraft owned by foreign companies -- including Western companies -- cross Afghanistan's airspace. The enemies who use rockets select their targets arbitrarily. However, it will not be the dushman alone who will be held to account.

About 100 dushmans have learned to use Stinger missiles. The most important aspect of this affair is the fact that both the missiles and the instructors who train personnel in using them are from the United States. The dushmans train in the United States. The ideology behind the missiles is that of the United States. To put it in clearer terms, it is the ideology of the CIA. This organization has gained a certain amount of experience from the air piracy carried out in Afghanistan. It will be recalled that the CIA supplied 40 Oerlikon automatic antiaircraft guns to the enemy through the Pakistani Government in May of last year.

Meanwhile, the supporters of the counterrevolutionaries in Great Britain have not lagged behind their U.S. counterparts. Large quantities of various types of arms have been supplied from Great Britain to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. At the time a large counterrevolutionary base was disbanded in (?Balkh) region, Afghan officials disclosed the finding of a number of British-made [word indistinct] air defence missiles in it. These missiles were also designed to hit targets at high altitutdes.

Washington and London know well how bitter the enemies are.

They also know well that they do not hesitate to shed the blood of innocent people. In view of this, can they guarantee that the Stinger missiles will not be used to hit passenger aircraft? Moreover, the sale of the U.S. missiles to certain terrorist groups in the Middle East by those enemies who are after money cannot be ruled out. It will be recalled that until recently the United States sold the Stinger missiles to its closest allies for $90,000 each. [sentence indistinct]

The enemy has experience in (?dealings). It has been selling automatic rifles. [Word indistinct] grenade launchers, mine-laying equipment, and even guns in Peshawar and other Pakistani cities and towns. It will be recalled that President Reagan expressed the view that the great powers should join forces in resolving local disputes. However, the Libyan incident has shown to the people of the world what takes place in practice. Washington is combining its efforts only with London. Great Britain allowed the U.S. bomber aircraft to take off from British bases against Libya. Now it is the turn of Afghanistan. Who will it be next?

U.S., IRAN SAID TO SIGN SECRET AGREEMENT

LD031932 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait June 3 TASS -- A secret agreement providing for resumption of U.S. radioelectronic reconnaissance from Iran against neighboring states, including the USSR, was signed between Tehran and Washington early this year, writes editorially the Kuwaiti newspaper "AL-WATAN."

The deal became possible after the USA, on its part, agreed to sell Iran a batch of weapons and share with it secret information to be received with the use of radioelectronic reconnaissance stations. The USA will supply Iran, via Pakistan, with spares for U.S. materiel with which the Iranian Army is equipped, as well as with modern weapons. Tehran hopes that radioelectronic reconnaissance data will help it to conduct military operations against the Iraqi Army.

The paper writes that under the agreement a group of U.S. specialists and Israeli experts with U.S. passports arrived in Iran and started work on re-activating and modernizing these stations.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH DEPARTING INDIAN ENVOY

LD032012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, today received Nurul Hasan, ambassador of the Republic of India in the USSR in connection wtih his final departure for home. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also certain international problems of mutual interest were touched upon.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the high level of the development of multifaceted Soviet-Indian links and at the important role of the cooperation between the two countries in strengthening peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, and in affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Both sides also expressed confidence that Soviet-Indian friendly relations would continue to develop and deepen in all spheres.

ITALIAN ENVOY SAYS GORBACHEV TO VISIT ITALY

LD022256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Remarks by Italian Ambassador Sergio Romano on Italian Republic Day -- in Italian with superimposed translation; recorded]

[Text] I have two reasons for being in a good mood today. The first is personal: This is the first time since the beginning of my mission in Moscow that I have spoken to the Soviet public. The second reason is national in character: I convey to the Soviet Union greetings from my country on the day when the Republic that I represent is 40 years old.

Italy is an old country but a young state. A Soviet friend who was in Italy immediately after the war recently shared his impressions with me: devastated towns, broken-down communications, bombed out or demolished factories, millions of Italians without shelter or work. Since then he has been to Italy many times, each trip discovering a new, contemporary country, economically and socially developed, that now occupies seventh place among the large industrial states of the world, and which is undoubtedly one of the front runners in the great technological revolution, one of the dominating themes at the 27th CPSU Congress. This is the Italy that will receive Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, sympathetically and cordially when he visits us as a guest of our government.

In the postwar years we have had many battles: for the restoration of Italy from the ruins of the war, the creation of a just political and social order, and the worth and prestige of the Italian nation in international life. It would be silly and arrogant to suppose that we have resolved all our problems. Like all those who have moved forward significantly -- in two generations a high level of social welfare has been achieved -- we have been met with new problems on this path. But we are heartened by the fact that even during the most difficult period of terrorism we did not renounce the great liberal tradition of Italian revival [risorgimento in Italian] and the principles of freedom which are enshrined in our Constitution.

Among the forthcoming battles is one that the Soviet Union and Italy must wage together, each within the framework of its alliances and chosen ideologies. This is the battle for a stable, just international order. What unites nations is much more important to us than what divides them. This is the principle according to which my country intends to operate in a concrete fashion in the international arena and cooperate with the Soviet Union during the 40th anniversary of its republic's history!

TASS REPORTS REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF PCI, NATTA SPEECH

LD031641 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Rome June 6 TASS -- Speaking in Bologna at the closure of a conference of Emilia-Romagna regional federation of the Italian Communist Party, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta dwelt on a number of home policy and international problems.

Specifically, he sharply criticized the course of the Christian Democratic Party in the international arena and within the country. Alessandro Natta described as "disturbing" the fact that political secretary of the Christian Democratic Party Ciriaco de Mita, at the congress of the Christian Democratic Party that just ended, was insisting on "toeing the line set by the United States, moreover, on loyalty to Reagan's policy" in the country's foreign policy. A. Natta said that the leader of the Christian Democratic Party "does not seem to be aware of a broad movement in Europe and in the United States against Reagan's course at the arms race".

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party also noted that statements and actions of the Italian Government in connection with the U.S. "Star wars" programme and the United States decision on resumption of the production and deployment of new kinds of chemical weapons go in the direction that is not conducive to peace and disarmament. At the same time he pointed out that the communists expressed their approval when the Government declared against the U.S. action in connection with the apprehension of "Achille Lauro" motorship and when it dissociated itself from the U.S. aggression against Libya.

A Natta also condemned the refusal of the Christian Democrats to allow the Communist party to participate in governing the country. He noted that the Christian Democratic Party is repeating hackneyed calls that the destinies of democracy should not be entrusted to communists. He emphasised that differences persisting in the five-party coalition hamper the solution of burning problems of the country and that this can lead to "stagnation and utter failure".

TOLKUNOV-LED DELEGATION MEETS LUXEMBOURG GRAND DUKE

LD022349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Unattributed report from Luxembourg]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, had a working meeting today in the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies. Parliamentary representatives of the two countries discussed topical international issues, in particular the problem of halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and exchanged opinions on further developing parliamentary relations. The Luxembourg parliamentarians showed great interest in the new Soviet foreign initiatives and stressed at the same time that Luxembourg supports all measures directed at strengthening peace and is prepared to do its utmost to preserve peace and to consolidate efforts to this end. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received today by the head of state, Grand Duke Jean. A warm conversation concerning issues of the development of bilateral relations took place.

Attends Reception

LD031651 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Luxembourg June 3 TASS -- [We appreciate the friendly feelings that Soviet people have for us and respond in kind, "stated the chairman of Luxembourg's Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorff, speaking at a reception held in honour of a visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by the chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, he stressed the shared interests of the peoples of the two countries. Leon Bollendorff noted the importance of personal contacts at all levels, including the interparliamentary one, for further developing friendly relations between Luxembourg the USSR.

Speaking in reply, Lev Tolkunov said that the USSR wants to develop friendly relations with both big and small countries. This policy accords with the aims of the foreign policy programme approved at the 27th CPSU congress, and the Soviet Union will consistently implement it. The head of the Soviet Delegation expressed confidence that the parliamentary ties of the two countries will further expand and deepen for the good of the cause of universal peace and in the interests of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Luxembourg.

The Soviet members of parliament visited today a number of industrial enterprises. In particular, the delegation went to a metallurgical plant of the "arbede" concern in the town of Differdange and an agri-industrial centre in the town of Mersch. Prospects of developing trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union were discussed with senior officials of these companies.

FINNISH JOURNALIST COMMENTS ON KIEV SITUATION

PM030751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent M. Zubko report: "Journalists' Seminar"]

[Text] Kiev -- A representative seminar of Soviet and Finnish mass media opened in the Ukrainian capital 26 May under the slogan "The role of information in asserting the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples." The seminar participants were wished success in their work by Finnish President M. Koivisto and A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The holding of these journalists' meetings has become a good tradition that has emerged on the basis of the Helsinki agreements. The Kiev forum is the 4th such meeting, with previous seminars having been held in Helsinki, Leningrad, and Turku.

This time too the session was attended by a large group of Finnish journalists: There were around 40 people representing Finland's central and local press organs, radio, and TV. Taking part in the seminar on the Soviet side are numerous delegations from the USSR Journalists' Union comprised of representatives of the mass media of Moscow, the Ukraine, Karelia, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

On opening day a report was delivered by Reino Paasilinna, a deputy of Finland's Eduskunta. I had talked to him the day before and asked: "What is the mood of the Finnish guests, were they not scared to travel to Kiev?" "The mood is excellent," he replied. "I am sufficiently aware of the situation in Kiev from Soviet newspaper and TV reports. And what we have seen here has confirmed those reports. There are many people on the streets, everyone is going about their usual business, and there are many tourists from various countries. I have been here before. The only new detail is that trucks are washing the streets somewhat more often."

JOINT FRENCH SOVIET CHAMBER OF TRADE SESSION ENDS

PM030829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Assembly of Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade"]

[Text] Paris, **23** May -- The **20th** General Assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade has ended here. It was attended by representatives of more than 200 French industrial, financial, trade, transport, and other companies and by a Soviet delegation headed by Ye. P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium.

French Prime Minister J. Chirac sent a message to the general assembly participants. The prime minister pointed out in particular that he devotes special attention to economic and trade relations between France and the Soviet Union. He noted the important part played by the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade in the development of bilateral economic cooperation. The assembly participants discussed the results of the chamber's activity and examined the question of new forms of industrial and science and production cooperation between French companies and Soviet enterprises in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

MARCHAIS: PCF CONTINUES ANTI-RIGHT STRUGGLE

LD031701 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Paris June 3 TASS -- The French Communist Party is the only political organization in the country practically struglling against the course of the ruling right-wing forces, Georges Marchais, secretary gneral of the French Communist Party, said in his address in the France Inter radio program.

Our party is prepared to work together with all those who stand for employment and nationalization, he stressed. We are seeking to ensure that the day-to-day struggle of the working people in the country is directed agianst the policy of the right-wing forces. The recent 25th Congress of the French Communist Party drew up a new strategy making it possible to defeat the right and to launch a basically new policy.

At present, the secretary general said, the party is living through a difficult period. Although having to fight the right singlehanded, the party is making efforts to mobilize the mass of the population. A recent multithousand demonstration against apartheid and actions for the working people became a reflection of this course.

Touching upon the policy of the socialists, Georges Marchais said that ultimately, it was all the same to them if unemployment was growing, if denationalization was spreading and if real wages were dropping. In this situation the French Communist Party alone epitomizes struggle against exploitation and loyalty to the ideals of democracy, freedom, human rights, national independence and peace.

PRAVDA Cites Article

PM021301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The French Communist Party's Stance. An Article by G. Marchais"]

[Text] Paris, 23 May -- An article by Georges Marchais, French Communist Party (PCF), published today in the weekly REVOLUTION, is devoted to topical problems of Marxist development.

In today's conditions Marxism is the mainstream of human thought and culture, he writes. The fundamental ideas of scientific socialism and class analysis of what is happening make it possible to elaborate a revolutionary approach to the events of our time.

Having dwelt on a number of features of the present situation in France and the party's theoretical activity, G. Marchais went on to say that the changes taking place in society are not changing either its essentially capitalist nature or the tasks of the working class. Scientific and technical progress has been placed at the service of capital and it is leading to the hyperexploitation of working people. Therefore, the class approach to the changes engendered by this process shows that the latest achievements must be placed at the service of man and not farmed out to the bourgeoisie.

Talking about the PCF's struggle to preserve the economy's state sector and national television and it struggle against the domination of private capital, G. Marchais points out that this approach does not signify support for the activity of nationalized companies and state organs of power. They are run by capitalist methods. Marxism provides a correct view of the state as the product of class struggle. Responding to the claims of theorists who talk about the "end of ideologies," the PCF secretary general cites specific examples of the further development of bourgeois ideology, which is intended to protect the interests of the ruling class. This applies to the liberal ideas currently fashionable in France and the social democratic concepts. In contrast to them, the article says, the Communists are not trying to conceal the class content of their ideas. The PCF stance is geared to surmounting the crisis and to uniting popular forces in the struggle to change the existing society.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS GREECE, MEETS FLORAKIS

For Athens coverage of the activities of the CPSU delegation made up of CPSU Central Committee members Karl Gdnrikhovich Vayno and Valentin Karpovich Mesyats in Greece, including a meeting with Greek Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Kharilas Florakis, see the Greece section of the 3 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S NU'MAN VISIT TO MOSCOW

Arrives, Met by Ryzhkov, Talyzin

LD031915 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Talks With Ryzhkov

LD040615 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The South Yemeni head of government arrived in Moscow on Tuesday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS GROMYKO-KHADDAM TALKS

PM301336 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Text] Talks were held today in the Kremlin between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist B'ath Party and Syrian vice president.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; V.P. Polyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near East Countries Department; and F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Syria. On the Syrian side were S. Yasin, deputy chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs; Corps General H. al-Shihabi, chief of the Syrian Armed Forces General Staff; I. al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; D. al-Kafri, chief of the Syrian Foreign Ministry East European Countries Department; M. al-Haj 'Ali, chief of the Vice President's Office; and Y. Jum'ah, Syrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

A thorough exchange of views took place, during the talks, on the situation in the Middle East, vital international issues, and issues pertaining to Soviet-Syrian relations.

Both sides, while discussing the situation in the world, expressed their serious concern at its sharp aggravation resulting from the irresponsible policy of the most aggressive imperialist quarters, led by the United States. These quarters strive, contrary to sound reason, to upset established military strategic parity, and are pushing mankind toward the abyss of nuclear disaster. In this context, it was pointed out that the implementation of all the Soviet peaceful initiatives -- primarily the proposal approved by the 27th CPSU Congress concerning the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and the program for the liquidation of weapons of collective annihilitation by the end of this century -- are of special importance to guaranteeing a move toward what is best and to a drastic improvement in the international atmosphere. The program for the elimination of weapons of annihilation was outlined in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary on 15 January 1986.

Both sides pointed out that the policy of "neoglobalism," which is aimed at the kindling of regional conflicts and direct intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, is a dangerous manifestation of U.S. imperial aspirations. This policy leads to the kindling of confrontation and the creation of hotbeds of tension. Both sides announced that it is necessary, in the current situation, to reach a political settlement of regional conflicts through collective efforts, by strictly respecting the independence and rights of peoples to self-determination. The participants in the talks showed special interest in issues concerning the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Their common point of view is that the United States and Israel are responsible in full for the deteriorating situation as these two states (?strive) to impose their political and military will on the Arabs, strive to drag them into signing humiliating separate deals, and to abort the reaching of a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Washington has marched on the road of direct military actions against the Arabs, and is coordinating its actions with its partners in NATO and Israel.

The bestial attack against Libya and the campaign of threats against Syria are a link in the chain of the aggressive policy practiced by imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, a matter which constitutes a real danger to peace in the region and beyond.

Both sides severely and sharply denounced Israel's joining the U.S. "star wars" program, which they try to hide behind the name of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." The reckless action undertaken by the Government of Israel, -- the decision linking it to the plans for arming space -- is directed not only against the Arab people but is also a clearly expressed involvement in the U.S. policy aimed at upsetting military-strategic parity in the world and slipping to the abyss of nuclear war. This policy is pursued by those who have no sense of realism and who do not take into the slightest consideration the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons in space, especially in Israel, which is a small country.

The USSR and Syria firmly denounce aggressive actions and hostile campaigns against the sovereign Arab countries, and call for an immediate end to the policy of state terrorism practiced by the United States and its allies. Both sides declared that a really firm and just peace can only be achieved in the Middle East on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the realization of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. The road to this objective is through honest collective efforts within the framework of an international conference, with the participation of all the concerned parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The readiness to continue efforts for holding this international conference as soon as possible were reconfirmed.

The Soviet side praised the anti-imperialist policy of Syria and its firm confrontation of the military-political pressure being exerted by the United States and Israel. The USSR will continue to provide comprehensive assistance and support to Syria and other Arab peoples in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism, for the independence, interests and legitimate rights of Arabs, and the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Syrian side expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its comprehensive assistance in the development of the Syrian Arab Republic's national economy, the raising of its defensive capability, and the effective assistance to Syria in the face of Israeli aggression and imperialist pressure. The Soviet Union and Syria are unanimous that the need to close the ranks of all progressive and national patriotic forces are dictated by the basic interests of Arabs in confronting imperialist encroachments. Arab solidarity should be consolidated, the rift in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement should be overcome, and the PLO should be maintained as an effective factor against imperialism in the Middle East. It was pointed out that the Arabs active coordinated attitude will be a major contribution to the cause of the struggle for the consolidation of international security. Both sides discussed the state and prospects of Soviet-Syrian friendly relations, expressed their deep satisfaction at their continued development, and confirmed the mutual drive to consolidate the multifaceted relations between the two countries on the firm basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1980.

The USSR and Syria confirmed their loyalty to the obligations of this treaty. The importance of the Soviet-Syrian talks, held to deepen relations between the two countries, and the importance of political cooperation concerning Middle East and international issues were noted. The talks were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

KATUSHEV MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER IN DAMASCUS

LD031923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1524 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (TASS) -- Talks have taken place in the Syrian capital between 'Abd Al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is here on a visit. The sides exchanged opinions on questions concerning the development of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The hope was expressed at the talks to deepen the many-sided links between the Soviet Union and Syria in various spheres.

SYRIAN NAVAL CHIEF CONCLUDES VISIT

PM031411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Fleet Division General Mustafa Wajih Tayyarah, commander of the Syrian Navy, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left the Soviet Union on 2 June.

The Syrian guest was seen off at the airport by Flt Adm V.N. Chernavin and by other admirals and officers.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS JALLUD'S DEPARTURE

PM031359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] 'Abd Al'Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, departed from Moscow 30 May. He was on a working visit to our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport he was seen off by N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; O.G. Peresypkin, USSR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other officials.

M. Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

The state flags of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the USSR were flown at the airport.

PRAVDA CARRIES JOINT-LIBYAN COMMUNIQUE

PM021444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 86 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Libyan Joint Communique"]

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Arab Jamahiriyah, was on a friendly working visit in the Soviet Union from May 26 to May 30 1986 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the accompanying delegation were warmly and amicably received.

During the visit, A. al-S. Jallud laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

A. al-S. Jallud was received by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud delivered to Mikhail Gorbachev a message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution.

They exchanged views in detail about the most important and serious issues of the current international situation, including the recent U.S. aggressions against Libya. They discussed the urgent issues of continuing the deepening and consolidation of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in various fields.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed the Libyan leadership member about the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet people as a whole for the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and the implementation of the program drawn up by the congress for the complete removal of nuclear weapons, banning nuclear explosions and constructing a comprehensive system for international security.

The sides pointed out that at the root of the growth of international tensions is the militaristic policy of the United States, the imperialistic policy of neoglobalism it pursues. Mikhail Gorbachev has resolutely condemned the U.S. aggressive actions against Libya and evaluated them as a manifestation of the policy of state terrorism.

During the talks, the Soviet Union's effective solidarity with and resolute support for the Libyan people in combatting the continuous U.S. threats against Libya was confirmed. The Soviet side called for an unconditional end to U.S. aggressions against that country, the aggressions that gravely threaten world peace and security. These U.S. actions have demonstrated the importance of the joint analysis and estimations that were carried out during Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

Mikhail Gorbachev declared the invariable stand of the Soviet Union supporting the Libyan revolution and its just cause. He expressed the Soviet Union's readiness to develop cooperation on a long-term basis, according to the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

It was announced that the Soviet Union is ready to assist Libya in consolidating its defensive abilities.

It was agreed that the two sides will establish contacts at various levels, and will have consultations about matters of interest to them. They agreed in particular that in the first half of June, a Soviet military delegation will visit Libya.

"Abd al-Salam Jallud stressed that the implementation of the program to ensure all-embracing security, the constructive Soviet proposals directed at eliminating nuclear weapons and ending the arms race, and the new extension by the Soviet Union of the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing until 6 August 1986 are in accord with the vital interests of the newly-liberated states. He declared the Libyan Jamahiriyah's support for them.

He spoke highly of the efforts made by the Soviet leadership to remove the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, and declared support for the Soviet proposals that an international regime be created for safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The member of the Libyan leadership touched upon the U.S. criminal aggression against Libya, whose victims were innocent people, and said that U.S. imperialism and its allies would not be able to sidetrack the Jamahiriyah from the path of independent development or make her give up support for the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

He expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the combat solidarity and fraternal assistance and support to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Talks were held between A. Al-S Jallud and N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side -- E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and K.F. Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Eonomic Relations.

For the Libyan side -- F. al-Shakshuki, secretary for planning, K. Kh. al-Maqhur, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, J. al-Arbash, chief of the Atomic Energy Administration, U. Muntasir, representative of the secretariat for industry, and commanders of branches of the Libyan Armed Forces.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the level of mutually beneficial relations achieved and reaffirmed their wish to develop and deepen them further.

The USSR and Libya strongly condemned the attempts of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, to ensure military superiority by building up the arms race, spreading it into outer space, and the policy of diktat and open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, which is pursued under the pretext of combatting "international terrorism".

Recently, this course was continued through the U.S. and Israeli threats to Syria and Iran.

The Soviet Union and Libya resolutely condemned the policy of the imperialist circles, above all of the United States, arbitrarily declaring some or other areas of the world to be a sphere of their "vital interests" and bringing military, political, and economic pressure to bear on the independent states of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The attempts by the United States and the other western countries that met recently in Tokyo, to accuse Libya of terrorism were condemned. This is another manifestation of the U.S. imperial foreign policy course, and of the wish to distract attention from its aggressive international behavior.

The sides have pointed out the unlawfulness of the discriminatory and restrictive measures imposed by the EEC against the diplomatic representations of other Libyan institutions abroad, that are in conflict with the spirit of peaceful cooperation and friendly relations among nations.

It was announced that putting an end to the arms race would make it possible to release enormous resources for the socioeconomic progress of peoples and that the struggle against nuclear war is at the same time the struggle for the development of the liberated countries and peoples. The sides stressed that the initiatives directed at a political settlement of the conflict situations in various parts of the world are in organic harmony with the Soviet program for strengthening peace and creating an international security system.

The two sides reviewed the existing explosive situation in the Middle East, resulting from the continuous occupation of the Arab territories by Israel, and from the continuous aggressions against the Arab countries. The two sides strongly condemned the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance and the expansionist policy of Israel, that enjoys the support of the U.S. imperialism.

It was pointed out that Israel's participation in the U.S. "strategic defense initiative" program is fraught with an enormous threat both to the peoples of the Middle East and mankind as a whole.

The Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine for ensuring their national rights, including the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

The two sides reviewed the existing tense situation in the Mediterranean region, resulting from the militaristic, aggressive provocative policy of the United States in that region.

The sides condemned the incessant provocative military exercises held by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Gulf of Sidra and in close proximity to Libya's shores. The Libyan side expressed support for the Soviet proposal providing for a simultaneous withdrawal from the Mediterranean of the Soviet and U.S. naval fleets, which would contribute to ensuring the peace and security of peoples in the region, one of the cradles of human civilization.

The delegations have stressed that the solidarity and unity of actions of the Arab countries are one of the most important prerequisites for successfully countering Israeli expansionism, which is backed by U.S. imperialism.

After analysing the existing explosive situation in South Africa, the sides strongly condemned the aggressive actions of the racist regime of the Repubic of South Africa against the sovereign African states and, in particular, the recent brutal attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. They pointed out that these actions are an integrated part of the general policies of the imperialist countries, which aim to weaken and suppress the national liberation movements. This aggression against the Frontline States, including Angola, the piratical aggression against Jamahiriyah, and the use of veto by the United States, Britain and France, which stopped the UN Security Council from carrying out its mission, all of these are links in the chain of aggressive policies practiced by U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies against the freedom-loving peoples.

They highly appraised the positive role of the OAU in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, racism and apartheid, for strengthening the political and economic independence of the African countries. They called for envigorating efforts to dismantle foreign military bases in Africa and turn it into a nuclear-free zone. The two sides stressed their readiness to work, together with the African countries, toward making the UN General Assembly special session on the critical economic situation in Africa draw up a comprehensive, effective program for solving the continent's economic problems.

The USSR and Libya have declared for democratizing world economic relations and establishing a new international economic order on a fair basis. In the opinion of the USSR and Libya, these aims would be best served by convening a world congress on problems of economic security. The firm conviction was expressed for the need to work to pool the efforts of all states concerned with the aims of strengthening peace and ensuring in Asia and in the Pacific.

They also expressed their deep concern in light of the grave threats and provocations by the imperialist powers against Nicaraguan sovereignty and territorial integrity. They stressed their support for the efforts of the Central American peoples, which are aimed at the peaceful political settlement of the existing situation in that region.

The sides stressed the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the fight for universal peace, against the forces of aggression and neocolonialism, and for settling all arising disputes and conflicts through political talks.

It was pointed out that the forthcoming conference in Harare, Zimbabwe of heads of state and government of the countries -- participants in the Nonaligned Movement -- can play an important role in the attainment of these goals.

The sides have examined issues connected with the implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific-technological, and trade cooperation between the USSR and Libya and outlined a number of concrete measures for its further broadening and deepening. The general agreement between the Soviet Union and Libya on the economic, scientific, technological, and other kinds of cooperation until the year 2000 has been signed.

The two sides agreed to carry on permanent and regular contacts between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison according to the protocol on political consultations that was signed between the two countries during the visit paid by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

They reaffirmed their principled understanding for further development of friendship and political cooperation and search for new forms of cooperation meeting the interests of both countries.

The Soviet Unionand Libya expressed satisfaction with the high level of diverse relations between the two countries and peoples, and reaffirmed their efforts for their further development.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial reception and hospitality with which he and the accompanying delegation were given.

In the name of Mu'ammar al-'Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, they confirmed the invitation addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev to pay an official friendly visit to Libya. He also invited Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official friendly visit to Libya. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LIBYAN BUREAU THANKS SOVIETS FOR SOLIDARITY

PM040759 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expression of Gratitude"]

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau in Moscow announced that it has received numerous letters from Soviet citizens expressing sharp condemnation of the U.S. armed aggression against Libya in mid-April. As a result of this aggression, several residential districts, schools, and hospitals in the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi were destroyed, and members of the civilian population were victimized.

Soviet people express feelings of sympathy and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their resistance against this treacherous aggression and the overcoming of its consequences, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau notes.

This stance is natural for the peoples of the great Soviet Union which, loyal to the principles of internationalism, has always stood on the side of peoples struggling against imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau thanks all Soviet people who, in one form or another, expressed their solidarity with the Libyan people.

KATUSHEV HEADS COOPERATION TALKS WITH BAGHDAD

PM031403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Work of Commission Begun"]

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May -- The 16th session of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet section of the commission is headed by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Iraqi side by S. Yasin, minister of industry and minerals.

During the session the sides expressed satisfaction with the level of Soviet-Iraqi economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, particularly in the spheres of the oil and power industries and irrigation. They confirmed their joint desire to develop cooperation between the countries and expressed confidence that the commission session will mark another step toward strengthening it.

On the same day, K.F. Katushev had a meeting with T.Y. Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister. The state of and prospects for Soviet-Iraqi cooperation were discussed. It was noted that it has a good foundation and plays a large role in developing the Iraqi economy.

Contracts Signed

LD032238 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- By TASS economic desk:

A number of major contracts between Soviet foreign trade associations and Iraqi organizations were signed during the recent 16th session of the bilateral inter-governmental commission on economic and technological cooperation in Baghdad.

The Soviet Tsvetmetrpomexport, for instance, signed a contract with its Iraqi partners on cooperation in building a gas pipeline between Nasiriya and Baghdad, more than 350 kilometres long and from pipes 1,200 millimetres in diametre.

The Sovieorrlkhozpromexport will cooperate with Iraqi organizations in building the middle section of the chief collector of the Tigris-Euphrates, 187 km long.

The collector section will be built from Lake Dalmaj to Nasirya. It will be navigable, and its water will be used for irrigating adjoining lands, and for other purposes. Some other contracts were also signed.

The Soviet foreign trade association Prommashexport signed several contracts with organizations from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the delivery of equipment and materials to the PDRY.

The USSR will deliver equipment for a fishing port in Aden, a canning factory in Mukulla and other cooperation projects.

Besides, a group of Soviet experts will leave for the PDRY to assist their South Yemeni colleagues in the field of fisheries.

The Soviet foreign trade association Technopromexport signed a contract with Syrian organizations for the delivery of various power equipment to Syria.

It is intended for the Tishrin thermal power plant, which is being built in Syria with the Soviet Union's technical assistance.

The Soviet Union will deliver to Egypt a large consignment of refractories. A contract to this effect was signed between the Soviet foreign trade association Tyazhpromexport and Egyptian organizations. The refractories are intended for re-lining blast furnaces and heating furnaces at the Helwan iron and steel works.

That enterprise, Egypt's major industrial facility, was built with the USSR's technical assistance through Tyazhpromexport.

The Soviet Union will deliver to the Yemen Arab Republic spares for the cement factory in Bajil.

The capacity of the enterprise was increased to 250,000 tons of cement a year with Soviet technical assistance.

The contract was signed between the Soviet foreign association Technostrojexport and its partners in North Yemen.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

LD031931 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Ties between the peoples of the USSR and Iraq will be further strengthened as a result of a plan of cooperation in 1986-1987 signed in Moscow today by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Society of Soviet-Iraqi Friendship with Iraq's Union of Friendship Societies with Foreign Countries and the Society of Iraqi-Soviet Friendship.

Under the document, important dates in the life of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq will be commemorated, exhibitions staged and delegations exchanged.

The signing ceremony was attended by a delegation of the Iraqi public led by Husayn Ahmad Husayn, secretary general of the Union of Iraqi Friendship Societies, and Iraq's Ambassador to the USSR, Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Aisal.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROADBLOCKS IN TABAH NEGOTIATIONS

LD212354 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksiy Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The invaders carry out acts of treachery and deception. It seems appropriate to me to talk like this about the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Tabah, which commenced in Herzliyyah in Israel.

It is reported that the two sides agreed on a number of secondary issues, but the disagreement on the formulation to be presented to international arbitration still remains.

Those who call the Israeli position in the Tabah negotiations hypocritical are correct. Judge for yourselves, dear listeners. The director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry recently announced that disagreement on the formulation of the Tabah issues presented to the international arbitration committee concerns only one word. A few months ago, he claimed that the disagreement centered on 40 words. Only 2 months ago, he said it was eight words.

It is not difficult to see through these verbal acrobatics. The true word is the word confirming that Tabah undoubtedly belongs to Egypt -- its rightful owner. But the Israeli aggressor does not want to agree on this fact, in spite of the fact that Israel has signed a commitment to restore occupied Sinai to Egypt.

The United States, which participates in the Tabah talks, does not want to support Egypt in this clear issue. Why? Because the issue of Tabah was, and still is, a winning card for the partners of the U.S. and Israeli strategic alliance in their dirty game that is aimed at preventing Egypt from withdrawing from Camp David and joining the other Arab countries in a joint stand toward the settlement of issues in the Middle East.

POLITICAL OBSERVER VIEWS THATCHER ISRAEL VISIT

PM021318 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "No Change"]

[Text] British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has just completed a 4-day visit to Israel. As is usual in such cases, the two countries' leaders held talks that reportedly centered on questions connected "with the process of establishing peace in the Near East and measures to combat international terrorism." In a conversation with a group of Israeli newspaper editors, Mrs Thatcher herself declared that she was "concerned at the lack of action toward peace in the Near East." Let us state frankly that it is a perfectly valid concern in this case. The failure to settle the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict remains the source of a direct threat to peace and the peoples' security. This is chiefly the result of the policy of aggression and expansion being pursued in the region by the very Israeli leaders who were hospitable hosts to the British head of government.

The leaders of many West European countries share the concern at the permanently explosive situation that has taken shape in the Near East. They see the way out in the fair and comprehensive settlement of the conflict which presupposes the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, the restoration of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and the recognition of the PLO as their legitimate representative.

I believe that the EEC was guided by precisely these considerations in 1980, when it adopted a declaration on the Near East at the Venice summit meeting. They recognized, in particular, the Palestinians' right to self-determination and also stated that the PLO must play its role in the process of peacefully solving the crisis in the region. In other words, at that time West Europe made an attempt to get closer to a common stand with the world community of nations on the Near East issue.

However, it must be stated that since then the EEC leaders have done nothing or next to nothing to translate their own declaration into practical actions. Therefore, essentially unlimited opportunities have opened up for the British to take some steps in this direction, and everyone was interested in whether the head of the Tory cabinet would use her Israeli visit to try to find ways out of the deadlocked situation created by the policy of the American and Israeli allies. Incidentally, this would also be the best way to eradicate the roots that feed the many shades of terrorism in the region.

But this did not happen, and Mrs Thatcher reported during the very first hours of her stay in Israel that she had "not brought any peace initiative with her." On the other hand, there was no lack of effort aimed at unblocking the roads to establishing a "pax Americana" in the region, that is, imposing new separate deals on Arab countries. Thus, pointing to the British prime minister's good relations with King Husayn of Jordan, Israeli officials sought British assistance in involving him in separate talks and received assurances that the King is "ready to continue the peace settlement process." Mrs Thatcher also exerted considerable effort to implement another "pet idea" of the American and Israeli allies -- to create an laternative Palestinian leadership and substitute it for the PLO, with which neither the United States nor Israel wants to have dealings.

In short, if we briefly sum up London's position, we may say that it has not changed in any way since it permitted the U.S. administration to use military bases on British territory for aggression against Libya.

TRIPOLI COVERAGE OF JOINT LIBYAN COMMUNIQUE

For the Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic version of the joint communique issued following the visit to Moscow by Libya's Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, see the North Africa section of the 2 June Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

SOKOLOV ASKS MEDIA 'TO COUNTER ALIEN INFLUENCES'

LD031638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy held a meeting in Moscow today with the leaders of the country's organs of culture, mass information media and creative unions, as well as with representatives of the artistic intelligentsia working in the sphere of the heroic-patriotic theme. Our correspondent Yakov Smirnov reports:

This is how I would briefly formulate the idea of the conversation which took place: If we seriously want to provide a new impulse to military patriotic education -- and this is precisely what is required now by the time and the situation -- we must unite and activate the efforts of all creative unions, we must direct them toward the creation of truly moving, profound and memorable works about the heroic past and the present time of our Armed Forces, about the courage, steadfastness and devotion of their servicemen. All the participants in the discussion agreed with this -- Karpov, hero of the Soviet Union and writer; the poet Yevtushenko; Yermash, the chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography; and Tsarev, USSR people's artist; Haytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture -- everyone who spoke. Each of them naturally saw the problem in a different way, spoke about what was closest to his work, and analyzed the state of affairs and defined the prospects from his own perspective. It was unanimously acknowledged that the role of art, mass information and literature must now be raised to a higher stage for the education of really active and highly-conscious citizens in our society and reliable defenders of the gains of socialism.

This is what Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, said in speaking before those who had gathered:

[Begin Sokolov recording] Military-patriotic works must be an active weapon in the ideological confrontation with our enemies and must be an effective means of educating patriots and internationalists. This is particularly important now when our ideological opponents are becoming more active precisely in the sphere of culture. The duty of the artistic intelligentsia and of the mass information media is actively to counter alien influences and to form in young people a precise class approach to the evaluation of various manifestations of reality. Our meeting has taken place during a period when an intense struggle has been unfolding in the country and in the Armed Forces for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Allow me to express my confidence that it will be of service to the cause of raising the role of creative unions and organizations in the heroic-patriotic education of Soviet people and the servicemen of our Armed Forces. [applause]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Deaths Rise to 25

AU031452 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 3 (AFP) -- The provisional death toll from the Chernobyl nuclear accident rose to 25 on Tuesday, while another 30 people were reported to be in "critical condition."

Leonid Ilyin, director of Hospital Number Six who released the figures here, said the total number of people hospitalized by the April 26 mishap was unchanged at 299.

Another 18,000 people underwent tests which in some cases required two or three days in hospital, he said.

For the first time, Mr. Ilyin indicated that Soviet soldiers who helped clean up the crippled power plant in the Ukraine were among those treated. But he said that no troops had suffered serious radiation illness. Until now, Soviet authorities have said the only Chernobyl victims had been power plant workers.

Dr. Robert Gale, an American bone marrow specialist who helped the Soviets treat Chernobyl victims, had reported last Friday 23 deaths and 35 injuries.

Workers Return to Pripyat

PM031557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent M. Odinets: "A Mooring Near Pripyat; Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events"]

[Text] Chernobyl -- The Pripyat Party Gorkom has started working in Chernobyl, on Sovetskaya Street, house No. 61, formerly the seat of the rayon administration of the State Agroindustrial Committee. It has moved here from Polesskoye, its temporary seat after the evacuation from Pripyat.

"Only a stone's throw from the AES," Gorkom Secretary A. Veselovskiy said. "Now we are in the thick of events." Barely having moved in, the party organizational work section, industry and transport section, propaganda and agitation section, and the party commission immediately set to work. The Pripyat City party organization has a total membership of 2,611 registered Communists and so far the whereabouts of 2,434 people have been established. Of these, 207 live in the rayons where the evacuees have been billeted, 442 people are engaged in work to eliminate the consequences of the accident, and the remainder are temporarily at other places or on duty tours.

Pripyat Gorispolkom has also moved into the same house from Polesskoye. Here, near the city, V. Voloshko, its chairman, is feeling much more confident and at the same time more preoccupied. Pripyat, with all its numerous problems of an evacuated population center, is right on the doorstep. Now the main concern of the city authorities is to organize the housing, food supplies, and daily needs of those who will in the fall service the No. 1 and 2 power units which will start producing electricity.

Currently the question of permanent accommodation for the teams manning the shifts at the AES is being tackled; it has been decided to house them on a number of luxury tourist vessels which will be removed from their regular routes and brought up to Pripyat via the Dnepr. It must be worked out right now as to where they should be moored, what arrangements are to be made for electricity supply and communications, food supplies and the organization of public catering. This problem is long overdue since the "Skazochnyy" Young Pioneer camp, where the teams working at the AES are living, houses 2.5-3 times more people than it is designed for, and the "Lesnaya Polyana" complex is a long way from Pripyat.

Chernobyl now is nothing like it was when we saw it at the beginning of May when it was completely evacuated. The streets are busy with traffic, the movie theater is working and so is the Cultural Center where teams of Kiev artists are performing, exhibitions are under way, and you can buy the latest newspaper at a street kiosk. A press center has been opened in the city center where newspaper and magazine correspondents can obtain the information they require. It is also lively around "Pripyat," the local restaurant, which now houses a canteen...

The government commission has set up a group to coordinate the activities of operational USSR and Ukrainian SSR subdivisions and departments dealing with the reception and accommodation of all who are arriving in the area of the accident and the organization of catering, medical, and consumer services for them. I attended the first session of this group, which is headed by D. Protsenko, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and chief of the Main Power Supply Administration. Pripyat and Chernobylskiy Rayon leaders voiced a number of specific complaints against the group's members. They said that the Ministry of Power and Electrification must display the utmost flexibility and administrative efficiency in the new conditions in organizing the acceptance of enterprises, accommodation, catering, and medical and consumer services for the people who are arriving. Special claims were made against M. Khatin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Workers Supply Administration, who bears great responsibility for ensuring that the people who are working in the AES zone are provided with everything they need.

Every member of the group -- that is, all the people occupying important posts -- N. Stepanenko, deputy chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom, said, has to be attached to specific areas of work and made responsible for them. But essentially the situation is such that one passes the buck to the next and they all engage in discussions during which selfish attitudes emerge.

The session was held in the office of the chairman of Chernobylskiy Rayispolkom, and after it had finished we talked with the chairman, A. Shchekin. He unfolded a map on the table and said that people had not been evacuated from 61 population centers in the rayon, for example, from Gornostaypol, Dityatok, and Strakholesye, because the radiation level was normal. The radiation level has fallen in a number of other centers as well as a result of the vast amount of work done at the AES. After the necessary decontamination it was decided to send some of the evacuees back to the villages of Glinka, Zamoshye, and Bychka. They were 260 families working at the "Komsomolets Polesye" Sovkhoz and the "Zapovit Ilicha" Kolkhoz. At the moment they are in Borodyanskiy Rayon.

This is gratifying. People are waiting to go back to their homes. The local branch of the State Agroindustrial Committee has resumed work in Chernobylskiy Rayon. A headquarters has been set up to manage the machine operators. A depot is being constructed at the "Shlyakh Do Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz for the equipment which will be used to replow the land. Anatoliy Petrovich Shchekin reported that the flax and lupines will be plowed over; winter crops cut on certain areas will be checked and used as livestock feed. The whole area which was to have been sown with corn will be occupied by perennial grasses. Interrow cultivation will be carried out on potato plantations.

The leaders of Pripyat and Chernobylskiy rayons said that the Ministry of Power and Electrification's lack of interest in matters to do with people's housing, domestic living conditions, and food is a great problem. The AES construction workers have their own worker supply section, but there are very few people in it at the moment. So people have to be sought and existing posts filled. After all, thousands and thousands of people are writing in expressing their desire to help the AES, to do their bit to eliminate the consequences of the accident. There is no housing, they say, but there is an unfinished 95apartment block in Chernobyl. Why doesn't the Ministry of Power and Electrification set about completing and commissioning it?

Winter is not far off. We heard a lot of talk about fuel -- there is an uncompleted 45-gigacalorie boiler room in Chernobyl. Why doesn't the Ministry of Power and Electrification get down to it and commission it? There is much talk in Chernobyl at the moment about decontamination -- the plans for the construction of decontamination installations to deal with 4,500 cubic meters per day are at the rayispolkom. Ministry of Power and Electrification staff have been told about this but there has been no answer yet. Just as there is no particular wish to get involved and bear the brunt of the responsibility.

Certainly a heroic labor battle is currently being waged at the reactor site and the power workers are in the forefront. But the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is the sector's headquarters and it should be thinking not just of the crucial tasks of the moment but also about what is going to happen tomorrow, in a month's time, a year from now. Thinking about housing, food, and consumer services. At the moment the catering organization situation, for example, leaves much to be desired. Lengthening lines at catering centers cannot be tolerated. In short, some thinking has to be done.

Families to Return

LD031617 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Chernobyl AES -- Chronicle of the Day. The Gorkiy motor vehicle builders have fulfilled all orders for the regions that were hit by the accident with efficiency. About 150 GAZ-53 lorries and 2,500 air filters for vehicles working in the zone of the station have been assembled and dispatched in the shortest possible time. Wagons with spare parts and special purpose technical equipment leave the factory almost every day for the Ukrainian capital.

In Chernobylskiy rayon the activity of Gosagroprom has been resumed. A headquarters has been created which guides the work of the mechanizers.

Following the necessary decontamination, it has been decided to return from Borodyanskiy rayon part of the evacuated population to the villages of (Glinki), (Zamukhe), (Bichki). This is about 260 families.

Danger Zone Delineated

PM041005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 86 First Edition p 6

[Correspondent A. Simurov report under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "A Red Line on the Map" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The feeling of collectivism is one of the most valuable features of Soviet man's character. Its significance and grandeur were particularly displayed in the days when work was launched to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

Minsk -- The working group for the elimination of the accident's consequences is headed by A. Petrov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich beckoned toward the map of Gomel Oblast. Its southern part if dissected by bold colored lines. He recounts:

[Petrov] The red line is the semicircle of the 30-km danger zone on Belorussian territory. It was drawn immediately following the accident and the entire population and all animals were evacuated from there. Now look at the winding line within the red circle and beyond it. This was designated as a danger zone after thorough on-site measurements had been taken. It enabled us to make substantial amendments: People can return to some places, while additional resettlement must take place elsewhere. Field work on a number of farms is being done by the vigil method. For this purpose specialists have devised schedules and determined the conditions of payment and benefits.

To put it briefly, the period of emotion has been replaced by a time for technically complex, prolonged, purposeful, and comprehensive work. Its main purpose is to prevent adverse effects of radiation on people's health.

Unexpected developments were encountered in the process of surveys. For example, clean areas were discovered within the 30-km zone, as well as isolated "dirty spots" beyond it. These "spots" have been delineated. The specific features of every area, the influence of meteorological conditions, and the nature of their effect on people have been determined.

Preventive work represents another important aspect. We are persuading the population in Gomel Oblast's southern rayons not to consume foodstuffs from their personal plots. We purchase all their produce through the consumer cooperative, check everything, sort products out, and determine what is to be "interred" and what can be released for industrial processing. We replace them with canned milk, meat, and vegetable products.

All water supply sources have been thoroughly investigated. Some wells had to be sealed, others had to be washed out. Mobile teams have been set up to sink new artesian wells. A real war has been declared against ordinary road dust, the most active carrier of radiation. Streets, pavements, roadways, and the roadsides are periodically hosed down. Public thoroughfares are being asphalted and the contiguous territory is being covered with plastic film; this is being done on a large scale.

The republic's government has issued specific instructions for the production of batches of tractor-cultivators and feed harvesting machines with hermetically sealed cabins as soon as possible. The production of measuring instruments to monitor radiation levels at all enterprises under the State Agro-industrial Committee, the Ministry of Grain Products and Combined Feed Industry, the Ministry of the Forestry Industry, and other departments is being organized. Local industry has put into production compact breathing apparatus for agricultural workers and of hermetically sealed hothouses for the growing of vegetables on private plots. [end Petrov]

N. Mazay, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, recounts:

The republic's Council of Ministers is showing particular concern for children's health. All children have been taken out of the danger zone in Gomel Oblast: More than 60,000 children are now at young pioneer camps, camps of labor and rest, and sports and tourism facilities in the republic's northern regions. Rest homes and sanatoriums have also been allocated to them. The fraternal republics have invited a large number of Belorussian children to rest there. We express enormous gratitude for this.

Operation "Children" was implemented efficiently, according to a precise plan. Children under 3 years of age departed with their mothers. The AUCCTU Allocated for this purpose more than 4,000 travel vouchers for the "Anapa" and "Adler" residential homes and others. Children between 3 and 6 years of age were relocated with their kindergartens as a unit, together with their educators and medical workers. Groups were made up consisting of school pupils and their teachers. The precise and extremely responsible work done by party, soviet, and Komsomol organs and all republican departments to ensure the major relocations of the child population should be emphasized. [end Mazay]

Belorussia's medical workers have been working around the clock throughout the entire period since the accident. Here is what N. Savchenko, Belorussian SSR minister of health, said in this connection:

Whenever we had to make a decision concerning medical services in the situation which developed, we proceeded from the main premise: Better protect yourself, rather than undergo treatment. We propagandized this principle through Gomel Oblast's three

southern rayons. We carried out complete and comprehensive checks on the population there with the participation of dosimetry specialists. Many people were hospitalized for observation and preventive treatment. Most of them were soon discharged. Outpatient checks and follow-up examinations have been instituted for the population. I can report that not a single person who has been examined has displayed symptoms of radiation sickness.

Work has been organized on a vast scale to monitor foodstuffs on public and private farms, at meat and dairy industry and public catering enterprises, markets, and so on. Initially many economic leaders and citizens displayed unconcern and elementary medical incompetence. This behavior caused alarm and we strove to fill in these gaps via the local press, radio, and television. [end Savchenko]

The progress of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident is discussed daily at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republican government. A large-scale and energetic offensive has been launched.

Moscow Reports Military Subunit Tasks

LD022111 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 May 86

[Interview with Colonel (Vladilen Viktorovich Radchenko) senior political worker by special correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko at Chernobyl AES; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] On the operational map of the command post for directing the accident restoration work at the Chernobyl AES, the places where the military subunits are deployed and involved here are indicated by little red flags. During the day only daily duty details and cooks stay in these field camps; all the rest are at work. We spent time with the pilots, chemical warfare troops, military construction workers and now the time has come to talk about all of them at once, because we can hardly meet representatives of all the kinds of troops, yet they deserve to be known about. Senior political worker, Colonel (Vladilen Viktorovich Radchenko) agreed to help us carry out that task:

[Radchenko] I can say with every reason that all personnel are undergoing a test of courage here. Soldiers, officers, warrant officers are doing everything, with the boldness, astuteness and endurance characteristic of the Soviet soldier, without looking back, as they say, so that people can return to their home areas sooner. Already there are already quite a lot of examples of heroism in peacetime. What the military pilots Colonels (Volkozub) and (Serebryakov), the crew of the helicopter commanded by Major (Pogorzhelskiy), did in the sky over Chernobyl, over the reactor, can only be described as an aerial slalom. In general, all the helicopter subunits are demonstrating a high degree of training and it was no accident that the Government Commission noted down in its report: Take note of the highly organized work carried out by air force units in the fulfillment of tasks connected with the elimination of the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

[Mikhaylenko] Now they are involved in new and no less complicated work. After all, it is necessary to cleanse the whole territory of the 30 km zone of radioactive dust, and put everything into order so that people can return to this land. They have started by securing the roadsides: Helicopters fly over them, treating them with special chemical solutions. They have redeployed from this airfield specially -- which they have already inhabited for 1 month -- to a place nearer to the railway station, in order to work somehow more energetically, more productively. I ask why and they say that is our rear, there, closer; we will be able to pump those chemical preparations into the tanks or aircraft and helicopters more quickly there.

It is not necessary to transport them an extra time; they go straight from the pad into the sky to the place of work. They are trying to maintain the pace of those first days today, too. Aeroflot has already thrown in its reinforcements.

[Radchenko] Yes, you are right. The task now facing the airmen is not easy, either, but the experience of the first days of the struggle has shown that they are prepared, and they will be able to fulfill this task, too. The personnel of the command, led by Communist Captain (Nikita), carried out work in very complicated conditions, involving pumping liquid nitrogen into the reactor. They can be called the pioneers in the special zone. For 36 hours, without relief, they worked to contain the nuclear power that had gone out of control and they carried out their work skillfully. All 11 men were given awards by the chairman of the Government Commission.

[Mikhaylenko] They say that they were given food inside the armored personnel carriers, in special thermoses and closed barrels. The lads did not even get out.

[Radchenko] Yes. They were there for 36 hours without being relieved.

[Mikhaylenko] It was really combat duty.

[Radchenko] It was combat duty and a test of courage. Radiation and dosimetric monitoring; decontamination of personnel and equipment; and now deactivation of population centers, industrial installations -- such is the incomplete list of the combat tasks which the chemical warfare troops have to resolve today.

You have seen for yourself the endeavor, skill, and feeling of personal responsibility with which they are working on the decontamination. We all very much want the lights to come on in these houses, schools and kindergartens as soon as possible, so that life gets back to normal again. As is the case everywhere, the Communists lead the way -- their example is followed, and they are emulated.

Komsomol member and officer (Belskiy) stated, on his way to a crucial combat task in the AES zone; I regret that I could not realize my dream before, and become a Communist. But in spirit I go to my task as a member of the party.

He carried out the combat task successfully, showed that he was worthy of being in the ranks of Communists, and his senior comrades granted him that honor.

Sappers Perform Controlled Explosions

PM031043 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 June 1986 Second Edition carries on page 4, under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: A Test of Courage," a 900-word article by Colonel of the Reserve B. Lyapkalo entitled "The Sappers' Mission." The article is introduced by the following passage printed in boldface: "Work is continuing to liquidate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident. New people and new equipment are arriving here. The miners digging a tunnel toward the reactor achieved an important landmark: They reached the foundations of No 4 power unit. The territory of the station and the population centers are being decontaminated. Construction workers are preparing to erect protective screen around the damaged power unit." Col. Lyapkalo then describes in some detail the work done by a sapper company at the Chernobyl AES. In particular he writes: "In order to pump liquid concrete under the reactor's foundations it was necessary to lay a pipe. The intended course that it should take ran through three walls of ventilation shafts. Sappers were given the task of making openings in these walls by means of directional explosions."

Having named the sappers picked for the task, Lyapkalo describes how, "while specialists determined the requisite coordinates," the sappers simultated their task by carrying out actual explosions at a safe place using exactly similar concrete walls: "The preliminary preparation was necessary first of all because openings of the required size had to be made with minimal charges -- excessive shocks in the vicinity of the reactor are undesirable. And secondly, it was necessary to substantially reduce the time taken to carry out the operation under conditions of heightened radiation.

"Having studied in detail on the diagrams the route for approaching the sites of the planned explosions, Lieutenant Colonel Galyas and Senior Lietenant Genze reconnoitered directly in the shafts and definitively determined the procedure for action." Lyakalo names those who carried out the three consecutive exploisons and noted that USSR Defense Ministry Engineering Troops Chief Aganov thanked the sappers for their exemplary work. The item ends with the remark that: "The sappers are continuing to provide backup for the offensive against the damaged reactor."

ROY MEDVEDEV CITED ON OBSTACLES TO GORBACHEV LINE

PM031130 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 31 May 86 p 9

[Interview with Soviet historian Roy Medvedev by Alberto Jacoviello in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- There is a strange atmosphere in Moscow at the moment -- on the one hand great activity on the part of the Gorbachev leadership and on the other a great inertia on the part of cadres who appear to be important but whose function is unknown. The overall impression is that there are in the Kremlin both leaders who are striving to set a jammed mechanism back in motion and others who are throwing a monkey wrench in the works. I went to discuss this with Roy Medvedev, who remains one of the few reliable observers of this country's situation and perhaps the only one who does not pull his punches when talking about it.

[Jacoviello] Mr Medvedev, 3 months have passed since the 27th party congress. There have been no successes in the international field and no thorough innovations on the domestic plane apart from the repressive measures against alcohol and corruption. That seems to me a very meager record.

[Medvedev] I must say that I too believe that for the present one cannot talk in terms of a good record, but I must add that the party congress did not envisage that the changes would take in the short term. A line was adopted that needs years to be fully implemented. But it is true that that line has encountered resistance, even within the party apparatus. Indeed major meetings are taking place right now at which many party leaders, including Gorbachev himself, are talking about how congress decisions should be implemented. A few days ago there was a meeting of ambassadors; today there is a meeting of KGB cadres.

[Jacoviello] Let us talk for a moment about the ambassadors' meeting. In your opinion, what is the significance of this kind of event?

[Medvedev] As far as I am concerned, the significance is the same as that of all such meetings. This was explained by Ligachev when he said that there are many cadres opposed to the congress decisions -- some openly, others secretly. These latter are the most dangerous. They say that the congress was excellent but then do their utmost to ensure that everything remains as before.

[Jacoviello] Pardon me for harping on about the ambassadors' meeting. What kind of resistance could there be in the field of foreign policy?

[Medvedev] It seems to me that the whole style of our diplomacy has remained as before. It is true: The congress did not launch a new foreign policy. But it did reflect a new style which, however, is at the moment being put into practice only by Gorbachev. So it is a matter of adapting the style of our entire diplomacy to Gorbachev's style.

[Jacoviello] You said that there is no Soviet foreign policy. And yet it has seemed to many people that the concept of interdependence of the world we live in is new for the USSR.

[Medvedev] No. I have heard it many times over the years. The world has shrunk, problems must be resolved jointly, and so forth. But there is a difference between the past and the present. Gorbachev certainly believes what he says. The diplomats who should represent him, however, believe that it is mere sloganeering.

[Jacoviello] Very well, I understand. But is there real unity at Politburo level?

[Medvedev] I believe that there is not yet total unity at Politburo level. There is a group that could be described as the renewal coalition, but I have the impression that there is an ongoing internal dispute with the other group. It is not without influence and to some extent succeeds even in preventing the adoption of significant measures. But there is a dispute even within the renewal coalition. In other words, the congress did not elect a homogeneous Politburo. I do not know whether what I am saying is a correct representation of the situation. But I can say that when the Chernobyl business occurred and Gorbachev tried to assert a policy of lucidity and correct information within the Politburo, which met on the Monday [presumably 28 April], it seems that he was backed only by Vorotnikov and Chebrikov, whereas all the rest apparently wanted a containment of information. Only when the scale of the disaster and of the West's protest became apparent did Gorbachev succeed in imposing his line and holding the famous press conference at which the Soviet people and the entire world were informed of all the facts available at the time.

[Jacoviello] How do you explain the total silence of the first 2 days?

[Medvedev] I have just told you. And of course you know that our media are not independent and publish only what the government wants.

[Jacoviello] But do you believe it is true that Gorbachev learned the news at least a day and a half late?

[Medvedev] I consider it likely. Yes, a day and a half is likely lapse of time for the news to arrive. But he probably received the complete picture even later than that. In any case this is the rationale that forms the basis for action in the event of disasters. If two trains collide, for instance, the transport minister will do his utmost to minimize it. Only if matters develop in such a way to escape his control will he decide to inform the prime minister, who in turn conveys the information higher. Virtually the same thing must have happened over Chernobyl.

[Jacoviello] Let us talk a little more about the resistance to the 27th congress decisions. I noticed that within the space of 3 days two major speeches by Gorbachev were announced but that they were not published. Is that not strange?

[Medvedev] This too is usual in our country. There are speeches that are published in order to inform the population and speeches that are not published because their content is of a confidential nature. This is the case with the two you mentioned, on top of which there is a third, to KGB cadres. Evidently the kind of language used at these meetings was so open and frank, at least on certain points, as to advise against publication for both domestic and international reasons.

[Jacoviello] But does the absence of any successes in the foreign policy field, which is the one on which Gorbachev has worked hardest, not jeopardize his position?

[Medvedev] I do not believe that his personal position can be jeopardized by this. Indeed, he can always say that he has pursued a correct foreign policy that has encountered obstacles on the part of the most aggressive U.S. and western circles. He has made a number of important proposals that have not been accepted by the United States. Therefore there seems no question to me that what you call the absence of success in the international field could jeopardize Gorbachev's position.

[Jacoviello] My impression is that this lack of success will not end immediately. It seems to me that what lies behind it is the fact that the Americans are experiencing a moment of great political and economic, as well as military, strength, whereas the USSR is in a very weak position, except in the military field. As long as such a situation lasts it does not seem to me that the Americans can show a willingness to make concessions to the USSR. What do you think?

[Medvedev] It is difficult for me to express a very definite viewpoint. It is true that the USSR is in the position of a country experiencing major difficulties -- chiefly economic, but also political. But at the same time it is also true that the Americans have their weak points too. America's strength is evident but it has certain major limitations -- a huge budget deficit and a colossal trade deficit. So its situation is less solid than it appears, despite its indomitable strength. This in fact makes it necessary for the United States to meet the Soviet Union halfway on certain specific points.

[Jacoviello] You mentioned the USSR's major economic difficulties. What are the main ones?

[Medvedev] There are many. We are behind in the technological and computer field. We are a long way behind with regard to the quality not only of consumer goods but also of engineering products. We also have major shortages in energy and raw material resources. All this, within the framework of what I could call an uneconomic economy. We imagined hitherto that we were actually an excessively wealthy country and have therefore always been wasteful and irresponsible.

[Jacoviello] Gorbachev announced a "radical reform of the economic system" -- probably in an attempt to surmount some of what you call the "major difficulties." But we have seen nothing so far. Why not?

[Medvedev] You cannot say that there has been absolutely nothing. There have been decisions moving in that direction. For instance, increased material incentives to workers, the economic encouragement of scientific workers, various kinds of stimuli to light industry, the extension of private contracts, and so forth. Of course this is not yet a "radical reform." And you are right to say that whereas there was talk of a "radical reform" at the congress little has been done in practice.

Let me give you an example: I recently visited the Stavropol area, where Gorbachev hails from. Well, the major change that I was able to observe there is that virtually no vodka is being sold there. And at Privolnoye, where Gorbachev was born, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have announced a dry regime. But I saw no major changes with regard to agricultural activity and the functioning of the economy.

[Jacoviello] In your opinion, how do the Soviet people as a whole view the Gorbachev administration?

[Medvedev] If you mean the Soviet people as a whole, there could be many answers.. Broadly speaking, in general, if we want to avoid saying that they are indifferent we must say that for the time being they are observing what is happening without any particular enthusiasm. People will support the Gorbachev line as soon as they see specifics, not just words.

People are tired of words. Khrushchev used to say that it was necessary to create a "genuinely Leninist" leadership and that everything would then be fine. Brezhnev used to say the same.

But once such a leadership was created everything continued as before. Now Gorbachev is saying that everything will be fine once a Leninist leadership has been created. But now until people see real changes, an improvement of their conditions, defenses of their rights, and a change in leaders' behavior -- especially at the low level, that is, among individuals who are part of their daily lives -- they are unlikely to allow themselves to be allured by slogans.

[Jacoviello] I infer therefore that the Soviet people as a whole regard the government with a great sense of detachment.

[Medvedev] Yes, it seems to me that this is precisely the situation. Of course there are people who are active and who are therefore excited about what is happening, but the vast majority for the present are behaving with the same sense of detachment as before. In conclusion, I would say that the present paradox in this country is that the major changes have occurred at the Kremlin, not within society.

SOLOMENTSEV VISITS SARATOV BEARINGS FACTORY

LD022301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast presented by Yevgeniy Suslov and Dina Grigoryeva]

[Text] Here is the Saratov Bearing Works. Comrade Solomentsev today visited this enterprise. He had frank, animated conversation with workers, engineers and heads of shops and workplaces about a radical improvement in affairs and the implementation of the program for accelerated socioeconomic development developed by the 27th party congress. Comrade Solomentsev emphasized that one should not be content with what has been achieved. An increase to the utmost of output of products on a par with the best world examples is not only an economic task, but also a political one. In solving it one must make bolder and fuller use of one's own scientific and technical potential.

The works employees showed their guest the automated rotor lines. The Saratov people were the first in the industry to design, produce and introduce this equipment into the production line. Three hundred people have been freed. Using this progressive machinery, the works has trebled production of high-quality goods, and working conditions have been improved. The bearings workers said that during this 5-year plan, unlike previous ones, the increase in production volume would be achieved for the first time at the same work areas, without commissioning new capacities. This will be achieved through continuous technical reequipment, modernization, skillful use of the works' own scientific potential, and stirring into life the human factor. Work done in the first months of this year has shown that relying on intensification of production has been justified. Since the beginning of the year, the works has produced R500,000 worth of above-plan products.

Solomentsev Visits Factory

LD031647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] All branches of industry use the bearings of the Saratov State Bearings Works No 3. It has chalked up many good deeds. Abroad alone, no less than 40 countries eagerly acquire the factory's products. But the collective is capable of doing immeasurably more.

That is why it was not reports of successes, but concern about how to implement a fundamental turn for the better which was the main topic of the conversations between the workers at the factory and Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talk, which took place on Monday in the shops, was continued today during a meeting between Comrade Solomentsev and the collective of the enterprise. Having recalled the large-scale tasks put forward by the party congress, Comrade Solomentsev noted that now reorganization of the economy is the most pressing matter. And this is a cause for nationwide concern, he stressed. Your collective, Comrade Solomentsev said, initiated the introduction of the team contract at enterprises in the oblast. The workers understood for themselves that the work is done better and more efficiently with that organization of business. Unfortunately, these progressive forms are still making slow headway in town and oblast. Even here, at your works, only about a half of all brigades are engaged in main production work according to the principles of financial autonomy. This, he said, is not what you call reorganization at all. Further on, the speaker noted the need for a fuller use of the potential of enterprises for developing the social sphere. Your practice of housing construction by an economic method is worth praise, he said. Construction of youth housing complexes is deemed pro promising. In all complex and multilateral work on raising the organization level, order and discipline, the role of Communists could not be more important. The personal example set by a party member gains special significance. Taking into account the numerous suggestions of the working people, Comrade Solomentsev continued, the Central Committee adopted measures to intensify the struggle against unearned income. These measures are vigorously supported by the working people, including those in Saratov. The task has been set of firmly cutting off all loopholes for illegal profit-making from those who like to make easy money.

Comrade Solomentsev later dwelt upon questions concerning the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Then these people spoke at the meeting: Bogatov, one of the first to set up flowline contracting teams; Tolstolykina, whose team undertook socialist pledges not only on the material, but also on the high moral responsibility of the collective for its affairs; and Yashkin, the director of the enterprise. And each speech was permeated with franknews, strict exactingness, and a desire to do everything to secure progress.

LEGAL OFFICIAL ON ANTI-UNEARNED INCOME STRUGGLE

LD312333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have adopted documents aimed at the resolute elimination of any attempts to obtain unearned income. Our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova invited Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov, USSR deputy general prosecutor, to the microphone.

[Begin recording] [Shishkov] The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the other documents on measures to strengthen the struggle against unearned income raise a vital question in our society -- to close more reliably the loopholes for illegal enrichment, to considerably improve primary accounting and all forms of control of protection of socialist property and the substantiation of writing off material damage, to ensure the timely development and introduction of economically well-founded standards of material and labor expenditure and of the use of machines and equipment and to take additional measures for putting a stop to exaggerated reports for the sake of appearances.

Where clear order is maintained by the managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations and by party committees, where the accounting and control system is working, the bacillus of wastefulness and the desire to profit by social property inevitably perish. But in places where there is disorder, indiscipline and lack of accounting, self-seeking and money-grubbing flourish, petty thieves and pilferers can do what they like, transportation and other facilities are used unwarrantedly and serious abuses and embezzlement are carried out. Last year, in the Russian federation alone, more than 11,000 attempts to use vehicles for other than the intended purpose -- about 2,000 of them for mercenary motives -- were prevented.

There is quite a number of similar instances in other republics. And how many of them have not been revealed, how many have not been prevented? Of course, the number has to be multiplied many times. There is also another category of people who feather their nests at the expense of society. They are the people who rent apartments to those in need of them, who extract profits and live on these funds comfortably. A certain Kiseleva and Skryabinova who live in the town of Vladimir, rented their apartments on a lease basis to a scientific-research institute; for the period of 1980, more than R9,000 were illegally paid to her, and R5,600 were paid to Skryabinova on the basis of a similar agreement.

At present, judicial actions for proceeding against all persons for the recovery of the amounts that they obtained, so as to repay them to the state, are being undertaken at the prosecutor's office. The Central Committee has set the task of carrying out additional measures against idlers before the prosecutor's office and other bodies for the protection of law. All new measures will be undertaken without any compromise in the struggle against unearned income.

SHCHERBITSKIY LAYS WREATH AT UNKNOWN SOLDIER TOMB

AU230342 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 May 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Forever in the People's Memory"]

[Excerpts] On 9 May, the streets and squares of the Ukraine's capital city were decorated with scarlet banners, panels, and slogans. Early in the morning, inhabitants of Kiev and visitors streamed to monuments and obelisks to pay tribute to the memory of those who fought for the homeland, who liberated our own cities and villages from the fascist invasion.

Veterans of the Great Patriotic war, representatives of party, administrative, and Komsomol organizations, of labor collectives, and the Soviet Armed Forces gathered in the Park of Eternal Glory.

Comrades V. Y. Shcherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Khachalovskiy B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.H. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak arrived in the Square of Glory to honor the blessed memory of Soviet soldiers.

To solemn and mournful melodies, the leaders of the Ukraine's Communist Party and government laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committe, members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets, bureau members of Kiev Gorkom and Obkom, secretaries of the Ukrainian trade Union Council and Komsomol Central Committee, and military leaders.

UZBEK ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY HOLDS PLENUM

GF031650 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The plenum held by the Repbulic Council of the Uzbek Society for Environmental Protection on 17 May discussed the tasks of the society as derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrade Romanovski, chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Council of the society for environmental protection, read a report.

The plenum noted the importance the 27th CPSU Congress, which established the significant program stipulating increased economic and social development, attached to environmental protection and utilization of natural resources. It stressed the need to prevent the pollution of the air in large industrial centers with (?smoke) and gas and the contamination of water resources. It also stressed the need for a significant effort in the struggle waged against [word indistinct]. There is a lack of sincere concern on the question of (?increasing trees).

The decision adopted by the plenum noted that the entire work of society in the future must be directed toward realizing the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and quickly removing the deficiencies that have been pointed out. The convocation approved the 1986 work program of the Republic Council of the Uzbek Society for Environmental Protection.

Comrade Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and Chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, participated in the work of the plenum.

EXTRADITIONS OF WAR CRIMINALS DEMANDED

AU021413 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 May 86 p 3

[Report by S. Gasan and N. Stolyarov, RATAU correspondents in Donetsk Oblast: "Human Blood Is Not Water"]

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of Prelestnoye, Maydan, and Petrovka villages in Slavyanskiy Rayon, Donetsk Oblast, resolutely demanded at their recent meeting that V.A. Babenko, a war criminal now living in Canada, be extradited to Soviet justice.

During the war, the fascists and their henchmen -- traitors to the Ukrainian people -- killed in the rayon 3,496 peaceful inhabitants, including 430 children, and deported 5,000 persons for forced labor in Hitlerite Germany. V. Babenko took an active part in the punitive actions.

The present address of the traitor, who has barely managed to flee alive, is: Toronto, Canada. This is precisely the place where he has found a refuge and protection.

Ivan Dik, who perpetrated vile crimes in the miners' city of Selidovo, is hiding in the West even now. Another traitor, Fedor Dmitriyev, former mayor in Aleksandrovskiy Rayon, is also enjoying freedom even now. The public meetings which were held this year in those localities resolutely requested the Canadian prime minister, B. Mulroney, to extradite the war criminals to Soviet justice. But the just voice of the Soviet people was disregarded overseas. On the part of the Government of Canada, as well as of other Western countries where the hangmen have hidden from the punishment, this position contradicts the international norms and agreements, is an outrage upon the memory of the victims of fascism. The inhabitants of Prelestnoye, Maydan, and Petrovka villages in Slavyanskiy Rayon have sent to the Canadian authorities a new resolute request to extradite the war criminal, V. Babenko. Time has not washed the stains of violence from his hands. Human memory calls for a punishment, because human blood shed is not water.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO CONVENE 1 JULY

LD311203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Today we have received a decrease of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the convening of the third session of the republic's Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. It will open in Moscow on 1 July.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN HOSTS SCIENTISTS -- A group of foreign scientists who participated in the all-union conference held by Soviet scientists in Moscow in ways and means of preventing a war arrived in Baku yesterday. They visited the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and acquainted themselves with the republic's manuscripts foundation and sites of interest in the capital. The participants met the scientific community of the republic in the amphitheater in the main building of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences. A meeting was held there against war. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 31 May 86 GF]

AZERBAIJAN UNEMPLOYMENT DECISION -- The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on the measures required for attracting the unemployed sector of people living in Astara, Lenkoran, (Merih) Masally, and Yardymly Rayons -- a sector which is capable of working -- toward social productivity work. The details of the decisions have been published in the press. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 1 Jun 86 GF]

YEREVAN-BERLIN AIR ROUTE -- Yerevan May 27 TASS -- The air route from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia (a Transcaucasian republic) to Berlin, has laid the beginning to regular flights from the capital of Armenia to European cities. The Yerevan -- Prague route is to be launched early this summer, and regular flights to Bulgaria are planned. Air liners of the Armenian Civil Viation Administration will also fly to Athens and make chartered flights to Yugoslavia. The flights to Beirut and Amman laid the beginning to international routes. Comfortable Soviet liners, the air fleet of the republic, carry more than a million passengers every year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 27 May 86 LD]

SOLOVYEV ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASKS

PM031415 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Vigorous Concrete Action to Carry Out the 5-Year Plan Tasks"]

[Excerpt] Party organizations and labor collectives in Leningrad and oblast are focusing their efforts on implementing the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress which approved a large-scale program for the acceleration of society's socioeconomic development.

The main thing now is to improve party work efficiency and in so doing maintain and consolidate everywhere the highly businesslike mood and political atmosphere which developed in the country after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and during the preparations for and holding of the Communists' supreme forum, and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tough targets of the current year and the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This idea was the leitmotiv of a general party meeting at the "Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" Turbine Production Association which discussed, in the light of the congress demands, the collective's tasks to ensure the production of power equipment, improve its quality, and make it more competitive.

Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, delivered a report at the meeting.

He stressed that the 27th congress emphatically demonstrated our party's supreme maturity and historic responsibility for the destiny of peace and socialism. In formulating its bold, innovative line the CPSU was guided by the most reliable and proven compass -- an objective Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation. This enabled it not only to reveal the fundamental reasons for adverse trends in the economy but also to accurately determine that considerably higher trajectory of development which the country has to achieve by the start of the next century.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the congress documents indicate the main ways of intensifying the national economy, proposing as the main lever of intensification the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the widespread introduction of the latest equipment and technology.

In the Leningrad region, the "Intensification-90" territorial and sectorial program, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is an effective instrument for the practical implementation of the strategy of acceleration and an objective criterion for the assessment of the degree of cadres' reorientation in the spirit of the demands of the times.

Its implementation demands of Communists and labor collectives enormous effort, the utmost responsibility and discipline, initiative, and efficiency.

This conclusion is fully confirmed by the results of the first few months of the 5-year plan. On the whole they indicate the heightened activeness of party organizations and the intensification of their influence on the state of affairs in the economy.

The increased dynamism and effectiveness of party work has contributed everywhere to the achievement of positive advances in the main spheres of economic activity.

At the same time, in addition to the positive trends, the past months have clearly revealed a number of serious shortcomings. The speaker then dwelt in detail on the substantial reserves for economic growth which the Leningrad power machine builders have to bring into play, analyzed the state of affairs in very important spheres of the association collective's activity, and described the scale and complexity of the tasks facing them.

ARMED FORCES POLITICAL BODY HOLDS CONFERENCE

PM021530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 86 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Colonel B. Pokholenchuk report: "Acting Energetically in the Spirit of Restructuring"]

[Test] A 2-day conference-seminar of chiefs of party organizational work sections and departments and secretaries of Army and Navy political organs party commissions has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. It was opened by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A report on the topical questions of party building contained in the 27th CPSU Congress documents and the tasks of the political organ party organizational work sections and departments was delivered by Lieutenant General V. Lukinykh, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Party Organizational Work Directorate. A report on the work of political organs party commissions to enhance the responsibility and discipline of Communists in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Statutes was delivered by Lieutenant General V. Balakirev, senior secretary of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate party commission.

The reports were discussed and views were exchanged both at the plenary session and at thematic seminars which were held.

Army General A. Lizichev delivered the closing speech at the conference-seminar.

A wide range of problems pertaining to the implementation of the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress in the sphere of party building and practical party work was examined in the reports and speeches. In the light of the congress' conclusion on the growth of the party's leading role, the speakers analyzed and discussed questions of improving the methods of work of political organs and party committees and bureaus as organs of political nucleus of collectives.

An analysis was made of the influence exerted by party organizational work sections and departments and party commissions on the tackling of a fundamental issue of party building -- that is, party membership and the training of high-quality party reinforcements. It was noted that it is necessary everywhere to enhance exactingness toward Communists to ensure that they fulfill their party and official duty and present an honest and impeccable image as party members, to develop criticism and self-criticism ensuring that there are no "zones" or people who are exempt from criticism and party responsibility, and to consistently translate into reality the principle of collective leadership in resolving the issues of party life.

A special place was allocated to the discussion of the problems connected with ensuring the vanguard role of Communists and their setting of a personal example. This was also the topic discussed at one of the seminars. It was emphasized that the vanguard role of Communists is ensured by party organizations' daily attention to the ideological tempering of Communists and the involvement of every CPSU member and candidate member in ideological work among the masses and the organizations' high exactingness toward each of their members. M.S. Gorbachev's words at the 27th CPSU Congress -- "There is no vanguard role of Communists as such, it is expressed in practical deeds" --provide a guideline for action.

Whatever the subject of discussion, the approach was the same, namely, what is being done to bring present practice in line with the demands for restructuring which the party has set as the aim for all its organizations and each individual Communist. Examples of restructuring exist and they were cited.

However, the restructuring is proceeding too slowly, the introduction of innovations is fraught with difficulties. References to an endless stream of day-to-day concerns, the inability to concentrate on what is most important, dissipation of energy, waiting for some kind of new instructions from above -- all this is paralyzing many party organizational work sections and departments and party commissions and creating a mere semblance of effective work.

Special importance in the conditions of the process of restructuring attaches to independence. And this is what party organizational work sections and departments frequently lack. Independence in thinking and in taking action, independence in the elaboration of problems raised by life, and independence in the quest for and utilization of the means and methods of organizational party work. The same is true of party commissions which are frequently lagging behind developments and have a poor record in cutting short negative phenomena and Communists' transgressions.

What was pointed out in this context?

It is important to reveal in depth the meaning of the restructuring and to consider over and over again what it requires in general and also specifically in your own sector. At the same time it has to be borne in mind that although it is not a single-step process, it brooks no delay. There is no time to be wasted to get it off the ground.

It is necessary to adopt a new approach when planning work. Planning must be highly specific and precise, and provide the answers to the questions of what is to be done, when, by whom and how, and who will monitor this planning work? The plans must be geared to the achievement of clearly specified end results, and the unity of organizational and ideological-educational efforts and a consistent political approach to the solution of tasks in the training and education of troops and naval forces must be ensured.

The next important stage is the organization of the task in hand. The organization of the implementation, the translation into reality, of the party directives, instructions from the center, and personal decisions must occupy a leading position in our party work everywhere. This was emphasized in the course of the conference-seminar. Organizing means working together with people. Until now real influence on people has frequently been supplanted by circulars and declarative methods of leadership, by issuing orders from above. Mobilization is not backed up by organization. For this reason good decisions get bogged down half-way, useful initiatives peter out, and the necessary end results are not achieved.

It was noted that it is also necessary to organize strict monitoring and effective verification of implementation. The organization of this work by party organizational work sections and departments and party commissions is still largely inadequate. In the present conditions when the course has been firmly set toward the decisive reinforcement or organization, discipline, and order and the enhancement of Communists responsibility, the role of monitoring and verification of implementation has increased considerably. It is necessary to increase the personal responsibility of Communists for the implementation of party directives, observance of the CPSU Statutes, and the fulfillment of the current tasks pertaining to key questions of combat readiness and to wage a resolute struggle against irresponsibility, all violations, and instances of unworthy conduct. To this end the party commissions' potential must be utilized more fully. The significance of progressive experience in party work is also increasing. In the cause of the galvanization of the human factor, the psychological reeducation of people, and the firm establishment of positive changes in the life of the political organs and party organizations of the Army and Navy, the constructive efforts of party organizational work sections and departments in the study and dissemination of progressive practices are more important than ever.